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'ARAFAT SAYS AFRICANS SUPPORT PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

JN031839 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1605 GMT 3 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has declared that the nonalined summit will deal a severe blow to the Egyptian regime's policy, even if it does not actually expel that regime from the nonalined community. In a statement published in the Beirut paper AS-SAFIR today, Abu 'Ammar said that many of the African states that were deceived by As-Sadat during the Monrovia African summit have now awakened to the real situation in the Middle East, following the resignation of Ambassador Andrew Young, and will give stronger support to Palestinian rights.

PLO'S ABU AL-LUTF GIVES INTERVIEW TO MONTE CARLO RADIO

JN021514 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 2 Sep 79 JN

[Text] In an interview with a Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Havana, brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has said that the nonalined movement is the most important movement at the present time. He added that the Palestinian issue is gaining importance day by day, and is winning popular support and solidarity. He expressed his conviction that the nonalined states will approve all the resolutions submitted by the Palestinian revolution. This is viewed as support for the Palestinian people's struggle inside the occupied territories.

On suspending Egypt's membership in the nonalined movement, the Political Department head said: It is regrettable for us to speak of this. Still, it follows the Arab states' decision at the Baghdad summit. The Arab group has submitted a resolution to suspend Egypt's membership, although Egypt was one of the founder-states of the movement during 'Abd an-Nasir's time. However, in signing the Camp David and Washington accords, Egypt deviated from the Arab path. It was a necessity that the Arab group submit a resolution to suspend Egypt's membership.

On Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali's allegations about Palestinian participation in the autonomy talks, Abu al-Lutf said: This is not true. No Palestinian can participate in these talks. Our people in the occupied lands have given a clear and strong reply in this matter. Butrus Ghali wants to distort the Palestinian people's march inside and outside the occupied territories.

PLA COMMANDER IN JORDAN REPORTEDLY TO BE REPLACED

JN311305 Doha QNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 31 August--The Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS states that the PLO may appoint Brig Gen Nihad Nusaybah, the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] commander in Jordan, to a new political post. Quoting diplomatic sources, the paper states that Jordan's King Husayn and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat agreed on this during 'Arafat's last visit to Jordan. In a dispatch from Amman, the paper says that King Husayn refused to accept the Jordanian cabinet's resignation. Quoting reliable sources in Amman, the paper affirms that the present Jordanian cabinet will not be reshuffled at present.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 'ARAFAT VISIT TO ROMANIA

For the text of the joint communique on the 25-26 August visit by Yasir 'Arafat to Romania, as published in the 27 August issue of ROMANIA LIBERA, see the Romania section of the 30 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PDRY

DEFENSE MINISTER NOTES ARMED FORCES PDRY VIGILANCE

LD311628 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense, has pledged that our military forces will always be wakeful and vigilant in protecting the people's interests and in defending their revolutionary gains, which have been achieved under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP]. We will not permit hostile forces to harm the gains of the revolution, he said.

In an interview carried by today's 14 OCTOBER on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the armed forces, Brother 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar said that Democratic Yemen's sovereignty was being safeguarded though the vigilance of the armed forces and their high level of preparedness to defend the revolution and protect the borders of Democratic Yemen. The armed forces are capable of deterring any attempts by the enemy to harm our national sovereignty. He said the YSP has appointed commanders who are sincere, militant and ideologically aware--commanders who are capable of maintaining the party's political line.

Brother 'Ali Antar stressed that the armed forces have always obeyed and will always obey the commands of the YSP.

SAUDI ARABIA

INFORMATION MINISTER YAMANI OUTLINES OIL POLICY

LD011458 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 1 September, SNA--Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamini, Saudi information minister, has said that the kingdom's firm policy in the oilfield rests on the exploitation of oil resources according to a plan which aims at the well-being of the citizens and the use of oil revenues for development programs. His excellency said in an interview published by [name indistinct] today that at the same time the kingdom shoulders its international responsibility fully and has proved that it has a balanced policy which considers international variables and recognizes its full responsibility in all circumstances and within the framework of OPEC's policy.

His excellency said that he regrets the outside world's preoccupation with Arab oil at the expense of a close examination of the values and principles of Arabs. He said that as a nation we are not as proud of our oil as we are of our values, morals and heritage. We existed before oil and, God willing, we will remain after it is gone. What has given us strength is our religion.

His excellency also said that royal approval of a second television channel has been granted. The channel is expected to begin operating toward the end of this year and will be devoted to cultural programs.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER ARRIVES IN ALEXANDRIA

NC311740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 31 August--FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Alexandria this evening from Amman on a 2-day official visit to Egypt.

Upon his arrival in Alexandria Genscher made a statement. He expressed happiness at having the chance to visit Egypt and to continue his friendly talks with Egyptian officials to complete the talks that took place between the two sides in the FRG.

Genscher pointed out that the Egyptian-FRG talks are based on deep friendship and understanding and on a common understanding to establish a permanent and just peace in the Middle East and to bolster bilateral cultural relations particularly in economic and (?cultural) areas.

Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher will begin talks at the Prime Ministry building in Alexandria at 1830 today.

During his visit Genscher will be staying at the Filastin Hotel in Alexandria.

Meets As-Sadat

NC011102 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 1 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 1 September--A round of official discussions between President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and FRG Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was held at 1100 today at the president's resthouse in Al-Ma'murah.

The German minister, his wife and the delegation accompanying him arrived at the president's resthouse at 1055 and were met by President and Mrs as-Sadat.

While the As-Sadat-Genscher discussions were being held, Mrs Jihan as-Sadat and Mrs Genscher went on a sightseeing tour of Alexandria.

After the discussions, President as-Sadat and Genscher will inaugurate the fertilizer plant in Abu Qir, which West Germany is financing.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT SPEAKS AT FERTILIZER PLANT 1 SEP

NC011637 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 1 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 1 September--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat delivered a speech at the inauguration of the fertilizer plant in Abu Qir in Alexandria this afternoon. FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher attended the inauguration.

The following is the text of the speech:

In the name of God. My friend Dr Genscher, the German foreign minister; sons, daughters and brothers: Have I not told you that the suffering has ended, praise be to God?

We thank God that we are now reaping the fruits of the long suffering after having found a solution to a problem which cost this people much money and many Egyptian lives throughout a 30-year period. The price we paid was not for the sake of Egypt alone, but also for the sake of the entire Arab nation. We do not regret this. This problem has cost us more than 40 billion pounds and 100,000 martyrs, each of whom was worth billions of pounds.

Have I not told you, sons and daughters, that the years of suffering have ended? This year we are reaping the fruit of our suffering, praise be to God. We are reaping the fruit of Egypt's sincerity, nobility, faith, weight and history. We signed the peace treaty on 26 March this year, and we took over Al-'Arish the capital of Sinai, on 26 May.

Today, I meet with you, sons and daughters. I am proud of you and all Egypt is proud of you because of this splendid achievement--this fortress which has been completed in a record time. It takes 37 months to complete such a project in the advanced states. It took 40 months to complete this project here. It usually takes the most advanced states such a period to complete such a project. Contrary to what happens in the developing states, this fortress was erected by your hands and shoulders and by the shoulders of Egyptian companies; namely, the Arab contractors, Hasan 'Alam and the petroleum companies. It was financed by Egyptian and German banks. We obtained the most modern technological aid from our friends in West Germany.

Have I not told you, sons and daughters, that the suffering has ended? We are now reaping the fruit of this suffering. I have taken back Al-'Arish and the handover of the other areas is taking place, as you know, as scheduled. We are inaugurating this edifice today. We are proud that our German friends have provided us with the most modern and best technology of the age. We are proud of them, and I am fully proud of you, sons and daughters.

In 2 or 3 days I will be in Haifa, God willing, for the sake of Palestinian autonomy. I will go to Haifa not to speak in the name of the Palestinians, as claimed by some of those who are hiding their faces in shame these days. Only the Palestinians themselves will speak in the name of the Palestinians. I will go to Haifa not for the sake of Sinai or the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, but for the sake of comprehensive and permanent peace.

My sons and daughters, I will go to Haifa for the sake of comprehensive peace. There is no problem between me and Israel over Sinai. There was no need for all this if it had not been a question of comprehensive peace. It is not a separate treaty as those dwarfs are saying. I will go to Haifa to pave the way for Palestinian autonomy so that the Palestinians will determine their future. The future of Palestine will only be determined by the Palestinians themselves.

My sons and daughters, I will go to Haifa to tell Israel that autonomy must be implemented and in order to reach agreement on the details of autonomy. I have no problem with Israel over Sinai. As I told the Knesset when I visited them in 1977, there is no problem between us over Sinai. The question is the comprehensive and permanent peace based on a solution of the Palestinian issue by allowing the Palestinians determine their future by themselves.

I am going there to discuss autonomy in order that the Palestinians may rule themselves in the next 5 years; that their sons may return from the Israeli prisons and detention camps; that a Palestinian administration, including a Palestinian police force, may be established; that Israel may withdraw to security points in the West Bank and Gaza and in order that the Israeli military government may be terminated immediately upon the establishment of the Palestinian government and that Israeli civilian administration may be terminated immediately upon the establishment of Palestinian autonomy.

I will be going to Haifa for the sake of this. I will not speak in Haifa or anywhere else or at any time, and nobody else can speak about the determination of the fate of the Palestinians. After we open the road to them through the establishment of autonomy, the Palestinians themselves must determine their fate.

The comedy we hear today is that the Palestinians are trying to hold a dialogue with the United States. They are filling the world with noise, describing their attempt as a great step the which has resulted in solidarity among Arab dwarfs without Egypt.

In November 1977, I invited the Palestinians to attend the Cairo conference and raise the Palestinian flag beside the Israeli flag at Mena house. Israel came to Cairo, but the Palestinians did not come. Israel, the United States and the United Nations came. Had the Palestinians come then, they would have sat together with the United States, Israel and the United Nations under their own flag, which would have been flying over Mena house for the past 2 years.

After 2 years, they are now trying to hold a dialog with the United States. We are not against this; we approve it, but they had such an opportunity 2 years ago.

Brothers and sisters: Congratulations to you on this mighty accomplishment. The treaty was signed on 26 March and Al-'Arish was returned on 26 May. Today we are inaugurating this huge and splendid industrial edifice, which was built according to the most modern technology of the age by the hands and shoulders of the sons of Egypt and the assistance of the magnificent German technology.

We shall take over the petroleum in October, God willing. In November we shall celebrate on Mount Moses, God willing. Three-quarters of Sinai will return to us at the end of this year, God willing.

Brothers and sisters: In the meantime, I will pay my visit to Haifa and with the same attention I shall continue my work until the end of this year. When achieving these victories, I shall, God willing, achieve autonomy for the Palestinians to put them at the beginning of the road to determine their fate by themselves. This time, I will insist that Begin solve the problem of Jerusalem in addition to the autonomy, God willing.

When celebrating our victories this year and the coming years--years of building, complete victories, restoration or rights, comprehensive peace for the area and not Egypt alone--I tell the Palestinians from here that we do not at all oppose but support any dialog with the United States. I tell the Palestinians that we want them to determine their future by themselves, and we do not want anybody to speak on their behalf and that they have to shoulder the responsibility.

I tell them in front of you and repeat that the moment the PLO proclaims the establishment of a provisional Palestinian government, we will immediately recognize it.

After this, sons and daughters, I share with you your happiness that the years of suffering have ended. This edifice we are inaugurating is located above a gas field. We have heard and the world hears now that next to the gas field on which your plant is erected, we have discovered a new field five or six times larger than the field on which this plant has been built.

Our petroleum in Sinai will return to us in October, God willing. There is gas and there are metals in Sinai, also. This edifice is a foundation for food security, sons. It is a foundation for the aim I seek--food security. We want to secure food not for ourselves only but also for the whole world. We want to secure food for ourselves and want also to export it, God willing.

This edifice was erected to confirm the victory of the building we have undertaken. What I ask you, sons and daughters, is that it should be a lofty building as it was 7,000 years ago and as Egypt has always been despite everything.

I have already told you, sons and daughters, that Egypt and I are proud of your accomplishment. You have erected this edifice on a gas field for the sake of food security. New food and housing projects will be implemented as a result of the discovery of the new gas. We will produce steel for reinforcement. Our petroleum will be returned to us and the Suez Canal revenues will increase. Our income from gas production will increase. The amount of cultivated land will increase. These are not mere wishes. We are actually working toward this end. You have heard the chairman of the Arab contractors saying that our cement production will double in the next 2 and a half years. It will increase from 3.5 million tons to 7 million tons in the next 2 to 3 years. Building, work and production are in full swing.

I will pause here, sons and daughters. You have heard all this and you have heard about the bright future that depends on our efforts, sweat and shoulders because we have all the prerequisites. We have the petroleum, gas, land, water, sky and country. God has granted us everything, and we have only to sweat.

Our friends in West Germany have provided us with the most modern technology. In the future, they will provide us, God willing, with the technology needed for food security, housing security and clothing security. We are planning for all this. Germany helped us in this project not only by providing the best technology in the world; the German banks have also helped us in financing the project. On your behalf, and in the name of our people, I convey our profound gratitude, appreciation and pride to the German Government, banks and companies.

Sons and daughters: It hurts that our Arab brothers are not celebrating joy with us. It hurts me that as a result of our sweat, blood, effort and performance in October 1973, the price of petroleum increased sevenfold and their coffers were filled. I am hurt, and I wish I could have spoken about their participation with us. Regrettably, an Arab state which contributed to the financing of the Talkha plant that complements this plant withdrew its contribution 2 and a half months ago. The plant did not stop functioning and the project has not been suspended, but is progressing according to schedule. It will be completed, God willing, by Egyptian shoulders and Egyptian minds and will be financed by our friends in the world, including our friends in West Germany who financed this plant. I am telling the Arab brothers this only, but I do not ask them for favors or envy them. We in Egypt do not ask anybody for favors or envy anyone. Let their coffers be filled but let them know that Egypt's head will remain high. Its structure will remain lofty by the shoulders of its sons.

Sons and daughters: I have one more word to say. The plant director has addressed a word of greeting in German to our guest. I, too, have prepared a word of greeting in German which I hope he will understand because I have not practiced German for some time. I will do my best, God willing, not to make many pronunciation mistakes.

The president then addressed a word in German which he then summarized in Arabic. He said: I spoke to him about their participation in the food security and about the Egyptian-German cooperation. I also praised the efforts of the FRG and asked him to convey my greetings to my friend Chancellor Schmidt and to the new German president. I also reiterated what I told you to the effect that we will remain loyal friends. We have been and will always remain loyal friends, God willing.

Sons and daughters: Have I not told you that the suffering has ended? A thousand times congratulations, and God's peace and blessings be with you.

Genscher Speaks

NC011812 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 1 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 1 September--FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher delivered a speech during the opening of the Abu Qir fertilizer plant this afternoon. The following is the text of his speech:

I greet my friend President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, the great leader of the great Egyptian people. I also greet all those participating in this celebration, particularly those working in this big plant who are contributing to the establishment of peace.

President as-Sadat has spoken about the friendship between the Egyptian and German peoples. This friendship means that we have before us a common struggle for peace and against hunger, pain and bitterness.

Nations have fought each other in the past but we have learned now that we cannot achieve mankind's prosperity with war; only with peace can we achieve progress and prosperity for mankind.

Genscher added: Therefore, we hope that this plant will in the future be a rampart of prosperity and happiness for the Egyptian people. We, the Germans, are friends of the Egyptians, and the Europeans are friends of the peoples of the Middle East because we are neighbors. Therefore, we would like to cooperate for the sake of a future dominated by peace. We admire the history and civilization of Egypt and the culture of the Egyptian people. We also admire the achievements in the field of construction realized by Egypt in recent years. What we admire in particular is the Egyptian people's will and desire for peace.

President as-Sadat has said that he is working for a comprehensive and just peace. The FRG is also working for a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

Genscher went on to say: President as-Sadat has said that the Palestinians must have the right to autonomy so that peace may be established in this area. The FRG Government supports this and believes the Palestinians must have the right to autonomy.

President as-Sadat has said that no one can speak on behalf of the Palestinians and that the Palestinian people alone have the right to determine their future. The FRG Government supports this view and believes that the Palestinian people alone have the right to determine their future.

All the peoples of this area, regardless of their language, nationality or religion, must cooperate. We must forget our problems and grudges and all work together for peace, progress and prosperity.

Press Conference

NC011650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 1 September--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher held a press conference this afternoon after the opening of the fertilizer plant in Abu Qir. The following are the minutes of the press conference:

Question: Has Minister Genscher, through his visit to the rejectionist states, been able to narrow the gap between you and these states? Were his talks successful to a certain extent in this respect?

As-Sadat: In fact, today I had one of the more important discussions I have ever had with senior officials from Western Europe and one of my most important talks with my friend Genscher. I briefed him on my assessment of the situation, and he briefed me on his visit and the discussions he has held. I describe this visit at this particular moment as extremely courageous. Let me tell you that we agree on the fundamental basis. After that, tell me what the gap is. For example, Mr Genscher and I agree on the fact I declared today: The Palestinians have the right to determine their own fate. This is the first thing. The second thing is that Mr Genscher and I have agreed on the fact. [as received] We declared that the Palestinians themselves must determine their fate, and no one has the right to speak in their name. Well, on all the other questions after that, I completely agree with Mr Genscher. Therefore, what is the gap and where is it--that is, if there is a gap. We debated everything with Begin and with Israel at the negotiating table. We raised the whole basic issue for discussion and decision while my colleagues in the Arab world sit inside rooms and speak in two voices--one in the room and one into the microphone. I do not feel that any gap exists because we have not differed on the basic strategic point in the Arab-Israeli conflict, but they do not have sufficient courage to sit with Israel at the negotiating table to submit their views for discussion.

Replying to a question put to him in German and translated into English, Genscher said: Once again, I would like to repeat these principles:

1. The Palestinian people's right to self-determination;
2. The Palestinian people's right to establish their national homeland;
3. The Palestinian people's right to choose their representative on their own;
4. The right of the Palestinian people to determine their own fate alone. No one has the right to make such a decision on their behalf or in their stead;
5. The aim is that there should be just, lasting and comprehensive peace.
6. There must not not be a separate peace treaty. [double negative as received]

President as-Sadat commented on this by saying: There is something I would like to add to this. As I have told you, I have agreed with Minister Genscher on these points, because this is the declared and secret Egyptian policy. We do not have a secret policy and a declared policy. We have one policy. These six points represent the Egyptian position exactly. They also represent the German position which I described as courageous. I would like to add that if any of my colleagues in the Arab world has another alternative, we in Egypt are fully prepared to discuss it with him to the end.

Replying to a question on the reason for President as-Sadat's description of Genscher's visit to the Middle East as courageous and on the president's position regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization, President as-Sadat said: This is exactly one of the important points Minister Genscher told you about--the Palestinians have the right to choose their representatives. I agree to this. The president then said smilingly: As for my describing Genscher as courageous, this very moment is really regarded as being fraught with tension in our area. Well, his coming here and his attempt to find a solution to the peace process with the aim of giving momentum to it on the path of comprehensive peace is considered a courageous action by Germany, because he could have waited in Bonn until the situation stabilized, and it is now stabilizing. Moreover, there are disturbances in every one of the rejectionist camp states, including what is happening in Morocco between King Hassan and the POLISARIO Front and Algeria and Al-Qadhdhafi in Libya.

I take this opportunity to announce that despite the attitude King Hassan has adopted and despite what the Moroccan politicians have done to mislead the Moroccan people, the Egyptian stand is one of 100-percent support for Morocco and King Hassan. When it asks for any kind of aid from Egypt, I will ask the People's Assembly and my party to approve of it.

Asked what prompted him to announce that he expects the talks on autonomy for the Palestinians to be completed toward the end of this year, President as-Sadat replied: I will not be revealing a secret if I say that my meeting with Begin in our embassy in Washington the day before the treaty was signed, his visit to Cairo and finally my private discussions with him in Al-'Arish, Beersheba and Alexandria make me say that we have reached the point which enables me to say that I am optimistic in predicting that by the end of this year we will reach a solution not only to Palestinian autonomy but also to the problem of Jerusalem. I am optimistic by nature as I have always told you. But I believe that because of what took place between me and Menahem Begin as friends, I can say that I will insist that toward the end of this year we must put the final touches to a comprehensive settlement.

Asked if he intends to invite the Palestinian leader, Yasir 'Arafat, to visit Cairo or to meet with him somewhere else, President as-Sadat replied: Well, he has not asked to come to Cairo, and I have not asked to meet him somewhere else.

When the press conference was over, the journalists asked President as-Sadat if he had actually received a request for help from King Hassan. He answered: This is a good question, and my answer is yes.

Asked if he would respond to King Hassan's request, his excellency answered yes. His excellency was then asked: Does the request include military aid? He answered yes, yes, yes.

His excellency was finally asked if he believed that the question of Andrew Young would constitute an obstacle or a setback to the Palestinian question. His excellency answered: Absolutely not. He added: What Young did was right, right, right. He added: When I met with Henry Kissinger, I asked that a dialog begin between the PLO and the Americans. Regrettably, this has not yet happened.

Khalil-Genscher Talks

NC311936 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 31 Aug 79 NC

[Text] The official talks between Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher began in Alexandria this evening. The talks dealt with developments in the Middle East, particularly Egypt's efforts to establish permanent peace in the area. They also dealt with the ways of increasing multilateral cooperation between Egypt and the FRG.

Genscher 'Satisfied'

NC019135 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 1 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 1 Sep--FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has stated that he is satisfied with the discussions he held in Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt, which were based on the European states declaration of 29 June 1979.

In a press statement tonight, Genscher said that the principles contained in this declaration continue to constitute a solid basis for solving the Middle East problem.

FRG Minister Departs

NC020955 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0938 GMT 2 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 2 Sep--FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left Alexandria for Bonn at 1020 today after a 2-day visit during which he held talks with President Anwar as-Sadat and Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil. The German minister and his delegation also held important economic talks with Egyptian officials. Genscher had arrived in Alexandria on Friday.

OFFICIALS, PORT SAID CITIZENS SEE OFF AS-SADAT

NC031600 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Sep 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat left Port Said at 1550 today on his way to Haifa aboard the yacht Al-Hurriyah for talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin on the issues of autonomy and Jerusalem.

President as-Sadat arrived at Al-Jamil airport in Port Said at 1510 today, accompanied by presidential adviser Eng Sayyid Mar'i and Dean of Engineers 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman. He was received at the airport by Port Said Governor Sayyid Sarhan, Suez Canal Authority Chairman Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, senior military commanders and Port Said political and popular leaders.

After Port Said children presented bouquets of flowers to the president and his wife, the president and his wife rode in an open car for the trip to the port.

The radio correspondent says that all along the road from Al-Jamil airport to the Port Said port the masses came out to greet the president and bid him farewell. Ships anchored at the port sounded their horns for the hero of peace, and the churches rang their bells in honor of the leader. White pigeons were released as a salute and symbol of peace.

Upon the president's arrival at Port Said port, the naval forces band played the anthem of the president of the republic. Then he reviewed a guard of honor, accompanied by the commander of the naval forces.

Seeing the president off at the port were Vice President Husni Mubarak, presidential adviser Mamduh Salim, [National Democratic Party Secretary General] Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, some of the ministers, Port Said Governor Sayyid Sarhan and senior officials of the Suez Canal Authority.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ISRAEL FOR MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETING

NC021100 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 2 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 September--The Egyptian members of the Egyptian-Israeli joint military committee, headed by Brig Gen Safiy ad-Din Abu Shinaf, left Cairo this morning for Israel to attend the committee's meeting scheduled to be held in Beersheba today.

The committee will discuss the final arrangements for the third phase of Israeli withdrawal from the territory to be handed over to Egypt on 25 September. This territory includes some oilfields, magnesium mines, and arable land.

Report On Meetings

NC022035 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT 2 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Beersheba, 2 September--Brig Gen Safiy ad-Din Abu Shinaf, head of the Egyptian side to the joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee, has said that at today's meetings of the committee Egypt received most of the documents regarding the third area in Sinai, from which the Israeli forces will withdraw so that Egypt may take over on 25 September.

Speaking at a press conference he held today following the 6-hour meeting of the committee, Abu Shinaf said that the Egyptian and Israeli sides agreed that exploratory measures will begin in the withdrawal area on 10 September and the exploratory groups will enter the area on 17 September.

Brigadier General Abu Shinaf said that the Egyptian takeover of the third area will begin on 20 September and that the Egyptian flag will be raised at an official military ceremony at 1100 on 25 September. The Egyptian flag will be hoisted by Brig Gen Safiy ad-Din Abu Shinaf on behalf of Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Abu Shinaf said that it was also agreed today that the teams will begin marking the theoretical lines of withdrawal in Al-'Arish as of Monday and in the field on 10 September.

Brigadier General Abu Shinaf said that Egyptian civilian officials will begin administering Al-'Arish airfield Monday, replacing the military team which has run the field since Egypt took over from Israel.

Abu Shinaf said the Egyptian side, because of its desire to give humanitarian assistance to the families of Israeli missing persons in Sinai, has agreed to conduct another search of missing persons in accordance with a plan initiated today in the area east of Suez and Ismailia by allowing some Israeli families to visit these places.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS CONTACTS BETWEEN AS-SADAT, KING HASSAN

NC012256 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2248 GMT 1 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 September--Quoting its political editor, AL-AHRAM reports in its Sunday edition that contacts between President as-Sadat and King Hassan II of Morocco have acutally started despite the fact that diplomatic relations between the two countries are cut off.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL GRANTS INTERVIEW ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

NC311420 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 31 Aug 79 NC

[Interview granted by Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil to Cairo Radio political affairs reporter Sana' as-Sa'id--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Next spring it will be 1 year since the Egyptian-Israeli talks began. Do you think that you have achieved sufficient and tangible progress in the negotiations?

Answer: By next spring, God willing, 1 year will have passed, as you have said. I hope that we would have achieved tangible progress in the talks. [Words indistinct] the way charted by Camp David is a practical way of implementing the resolutions the Security Council passed, from our point of view. The important thing is not only the adoption of resolutions, but also their implementation as well. As you know, so far there are two working committees. We are concentrating on two basic subjects: The method of elections and the jurisdiction and power of the full autonomy. Regarding the method of elections, we have so far reached agreement on basic elements, which will be outlined later with the agreement of both sides. As for the jurisdiction of the full autonomy, there is still a wide gap between both sides.

Question: Some say that the matter requires a new effort to restore momentum to the peace negotiations.

Answer: The peace negotiations are undoubtedly proceeding on the basis of what has been agreed upon at Camp David. The interpretation of the agreements produces different viewpoints on both sides. Therefore, the United States intends to exert greater and more intensive efforts through the peace negotiations to push them forward.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, a pessimistic tone is currently prevailing to the effect that the United States has changed its priorities and has begun focusing on domestic instead of international problems, and that it is therefore improbable that new initiatives of any significance will appear before the new U.S. administration comes into office.

Answer: I disagree with you about this, because every state has domestic and foreign problems that are connected and cannot be separated. Therefore, President Carter has pledged that the United States will devote every possible effort to the peace talks. He confirmed this in his recent message to his excellency the president on the occasion of the holiday. The message asserts U.S. determination to exert greater efforts in the current talks between us and Israel, and the participation of the United States in these talks.

Question: But the U.S. presidential elections are currently the preoccupation of Carter now.

Answer: Of course, we know that the U.S. elections will take a great deal of Carter's time. But the presence of the U.S. administration and the many senior officials in it who supervise the progress of the negotiations, the appointment of Mr Strauss to carry out this task, the presence of Cyrus Vance and Vice President Mondale--all this confirms U.S. interest in achieving progress in the peace process, because it is closely linked with stability in the Middle East. The importance of the peace talks, both for U.S. foreign and domestic policy, stems from this.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, there are signs of tension in U.S. policy toward the Middle East. Amid these signs, is the United States still playing the dominant role in the autonomy talks?

Answer: I think that no such tension exists in U.S. foreign policy toward the Middle East. On the contrary, the United States maintains close relations with many states in the area, even states that may pretend to oppose U.S. policy but in fact maintain close, friendly relations with the United States. The so-called rejectionist states even maintain close relations with the United States. I say this, and I am sure of it.

Question: What about the hesitant U. S. position on the adoption of a new Security Council resolution other than Resolution 242?

Answer: Egypt would have supported a new Security Council resolution if such a resolution were to be issued, as we have announced. However, such a resolution should be clear and specific and should include basic elements. But as I have already said, what matters is not the issuance of resolutions: What is more important is the method of implementing these resolutions. What is the use of a resolution if the parties concerned, whether it is the PLO, the Palestinian side in general, or the Israelis, refuse to implement it? We are of the opinion that before any attempt is made to pass a resolution, we must know the way it is to be implemented. In addition, there must be agreement on the method for implementation, or at least we must know that there is a good possibility that the parties concerned would accept this resolution in order to implement it. The United States raised the idea of a new resolution and then abandoned it. I think that at present this is in the interest of the peace process, because if a resolution was passed and could not be implemented, this would have produced counterproductive results and not benefits.

Question: The collapse of the peace treaty, for example?

Answer: No. The collapse of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel did not enter into our calculations because the peace treaty, in fact, defines each party's commitments toward the fulfillment of the peace process. However, Egypt, in fact, does not seek a separate peace. Therefore, any process for establishing a comprehensive peace in the area both concerns and is of interest to Egypt. If the issuance of any resolution by the Security Council would result in obstructing the establishment of a comprehensive peace--not peace between Egypt and Israel, but the comprehensive peace, which we have always meant and supported--then it would be better, in this case, to continue with the present process of negotiations and to exert more intensive efforts for establishing a comprehensive peace in the area, and not a separate peace between Egypt and Israel.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, Yasir 'Arafat is seeking to enlist the support of the European states for the PLO. Before that, he was seeking the support of the Arab states. What is Egypt's attitude toward the organization at present?

Answer: Egypt's attitude is based on the PLO's reaction. The organization rejected the Camp David agreement, and did so openly. It then declared that it would not participate or ask the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza to participate in the process of negotiations and the establishment of peace. Therefore, we have a wait and see attitude. The PLO has not asked for anything from us recently. The organization has not sought any initiative with us in anything. Therefore, Egypt's attitude is one of wait and see in order to find out what the organization wants. We have not received anything from the PLO after its rejection of the agreement and after its insistence on not participating in it.

Question: There is conclusive evidence that the United States has proved that it is against the estabilishment of a Palestinian state in the area. How can this be reconciled with the process of the autonomy negotiations currently taking place between Egypt and Israel, when Egypt emphasizes from time to time that the negotiations are the basis for an independent Palestinian entity?

Answer: I believe that the crux of the solution to the Palestinian issue at present is bound by three basic principles--principles that, I believe, should be contained in any draft resolution or advance agreement. The first question is the preservation of the land in the West Bank and Gaza according to the 4 June 1967 border--that is, before the 1967 war and Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. This means that the first principle is the preservation of this land and the refusal to accept Israel's claim that it is called Judaea and Samaria, for example, because such a name means that it is Israeli land and under Israeli sovereignty. This is something that we reject completely. That was the first principle. The second basis principle is Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in the 1967 war. The third principle is self-determination for the Palestinians. This is a basic principle because it is stipulated in the UN Charter, and we cannot deprive any people of it. But for us to jump over these three basic principles and call for the establishment of an independent state, would such an independent state be on all or part of the occupied territories? [sentence as received] I believe that the first question is the land, the second is the borders and the third is self-determination, when the Palestinian people enjoy or obtain the right of self-determination. In accordance with the Camp David agreement, the Palestinians will sit with the Israelis and the Jordanians to decide the future of this political entity. It could have self-independence [istiglal thati]. It could be in the interest of the Palestinians to establish a kind of federation, or unity, or federal union or confederation with Jordan or another country. There is also a basic question--that is, this entity in the West Bank and Gaza must have a link via Israel whether in the air or on land, whether with regard to the ports or future economic life, and whether with regard to mutual recognition, mutual security or the establishment of natural relations. Therefore, we believe that in the first phase we are taking practical steps to solve the issue, primarily through negotiations, and obtain Israel's recognition as a first step; then full autonomy will be established. This Palestinian self-government is the one that will negotiate with the Israelis regarding the final status [of the Palestinians], which will include the points I mentioned earlier. Therefore, the insistence on the establishment of an independent state is not, I believe, the important issue at present, but it can be raised later on, and the Palestinians can decide on it. As for the present, there are the three basic principles I have mentioned.

Question: What role is Egypt playing to bring about a true dialog between the United States and the PLO which may result in the United States softening its intransigent attitude and its objection to the establishment of a Palestinian state in the region?

Answer: As I said before, the fundamental issue at present is the right of self-determination for the Palestinians. The second step is to define the type of self-determination. As for Egypt's role in any contact between the United States and the PLO, this is completely left to the United States. We do not interfere in the domestic or foreign policy of any state. However, in my opinion, the PLO should have [sentence left incomplete]. We all know the conflicts within the organization. We all know the difficulties facing the organization, its executive committee, headed by Yasir 'Arafat, and its National Council. All the Arab differences among the Arab states are represented in this council.

The main problem is that when the time comes for the PLO to make a certain decision, it fails to make it. Therefore, I question the ability of the PLO to make crucial decisions regarding the Palestinian cause. The PLO is composed of various factions and organizations which reflect the Arab states' differences over the Palestinian cause. In view of the existence of these factions and organizations, can the PLO make crucial decisions regarding the Palestinian cause?

I can give several examples. The PLO is accused of being a terrorist organization because it carries out certain operations in Israel. In my opinion, these operations do not in any way benefit the Palestinian cause. On the contrary, they harm the PLO and those who are in charge of it. These operations must stop. It is these operations that have given Israel the excuse to attack southern Lebanon and strike at and chase the Palestinians with the result that Lebanon has suffered politically, economically and socially.

All these things could be avoided if the PLO would adopt a decision to stop operations inside Israel. Such a decision, if accompanied by a request that military operations against southern Lebanon be halted, would eliminate accusations of terrorism directed against the PLO. It would also lead to improving the organization's image in the world. The PLO's propaganda image would improve 100 percent and would be accepted by all the Western states, as well as the United States.

As for the current issue, which is recognition and acceptance of Israel in exchange for Israel's recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the right of the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza to establish full autonomy and after the negotiations to have self-determination--I believe such an announcement would be in the interest of the organization, because it would immediately prove to the world that the organization was now dealing on the political level in full awareness of its responsibility and that it was dealing with reality and with an eye to the future and not with a past which has ended and to which it cannot return.

After these two decisions are made, it will be possible for, as well as in the interest of, the PLO to participate in the negotiations. However, for the PLO to participate in any negotiations it would be necessary to give the delegation which would participate in the talks the authority to make decisions--something difficult for the organization to do.

Question: Given the current peace negotiations, what will be the picture of the situation in the near future against the background and full diplomatic relations with Israel, U.S. presidential elections and the opposing Arab stand? Do you believe progress can be made in these negotiations amid this whirlpool?

Answer: We believe progress can be made in the negotiations because, as I have told you, the negotiations have a certain style and are based on the Camp David agreements. The negotiations have no connection with the Arab situation because the Arab stand since Camp David has been a rejectionist stand and has not offered any alternative. Therefore, there has been no change in situation as far as the Arab stand is concerned. We have always waited for them to offer an alternative. If they offer an alternative, they are welcome; if they don't we will proceed with achieving comprehensive peace.

Question: The Arab differences are increasing and are a real obstacle to Arab unity. In view of this has not Egypt lost hope that the other Arabs will follow suit?

Answer: Egypt in fact has not been the cause of these differences and disputes. On the contrary, when Egypt used to play its role vis-a-vis the Arab nation solutions used to be found for these differences.

Take, for example, the current dispute in the Maghreb. Egypt in the past intervened and was able to contain this dispute and to reach an agreement acceptable to all parties. With the absence of Egypt, Arab differences have regrettably deepened and the divisions among the Arab states have increased.

Egypt does not wish at all to see the Arabs divided, but the ruling regimes and not the Arab peoples are responsible for this. These regimes must take the initiative in proving that they are fully aware of their responsibility toward the Palestinian cause and toward the establishment of comprehensive peace in the area.

Question: But have you lost hope that other Arabs will join you?

Answer: We have not lost hope. We were not the reason behind the convocation of the Baghdad summit by the Arab countries and the resolutions adopted during this conference. What is regrettable is that the Arab countries have escalated the situation against Egypt in a manner we would not have expected from our Arab brothers. It is equally regrettable that these regimes attacked Egypt's membership in international communities and organizations. At this point I must ask: What benefits will the Arab countries reap from freezing Egypt's membership in the international Islamic Conference? How will they benefit from freezing Egypt's membership or dismissing Egypt from the OAU summit or the Havana nonalined summit? This sort of reckless hostility is far removed from objectivity.

Question: It is about time Europe played a more positive role in encouraging a more comprehensive peace with Israel--particularly since the EEC is now pushing for a more substantive recognition of the Palestinian entity.

Answer: It is true that Western Europe can play a role in the peace process. However, I think these countries have only a limited influence on Israel or on the course of events in the Middle East. At any rate, we welcome these countries' efforts, but we must bear in mind that the outcome of their efforts will not have as big an effect as the establishment of peace in the region. From our point of view, we believe that the country that can do that--and which has the full endorsement of all parties--is the United States of America.

Question: Can the FRG, through its foreign minister's current visit in the region, play a pioneering role in the establishment of an overall peace?

Answer: We are fully aware that the FRG has, in Minister Genscher's words in Damascus, close and friendly ties with the United States and is, therefore, the suitable one to play this role. However, this depends on the FRG's policies. We welcome the role being played by the FRG in this respect. However, I must say that these countries' efforts cannot be separated from U.S. efforts, but will complement them in bringing overall peace to the region.

Question: Has the role of the USSR grown closer to the entire issue and to the Middle East peace negotiations?

Answer: The USSR could have played a more positive role if it had, for instance, refrained from attacking the Camp David agreement. In our opinion, the USSR has no reason at all to attack this agreement and adopt such a hostile stance toward it. The USSR could also have adopted a neutral stance, or else it could have pushed the peace process as a method--considering that this is the only method for reaching an agreement even if--as I mentioned earlier--the UN Security Council issues a new resolution calling on the Palestinians to participate in the negotiations and sit down with the Israelis. This would mean the Palestinians and Israelis would be sitting down at the negotiating table, and there will be no agreement at all without negotiations. Hence, the USSR could have helped in this respect as well. It also could have refrained from the attitude it adopted toward the international emergency forces in Sinai. The USSR also could have played a more positive role in the nonalinement conferences. For instance, it could have contributed to establishing peace instead of trying to polarize some of the region's countries in order to turn them into Soviet spheres of influence and, thereby, extend its influence into other regions--an action that would threaten the domestic stability of some of the region's countries. We ask the USSR to completely refrain from doing this, because we reject foreign intervention in the affairs of any Arab country or in the affairs of any of the region's countries, because such an act will lead neither to stability nor peace. Such an act will split the countries' peoples and governments between various ideologies that are far removed from the interests of the Arab nation. This is what we are asking of the USSR.

PROMINENT BA'THIST REPORTEDLY UNDER HOUSE ARREST

LD311533 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 31 Aug 79 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] People arriving here from Baghdad have said that Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, has been relieved of his post in the party's National Command, where he was in charge of foreign relations, and has been placed under house arrest at his residence in the Iraqi capital.

Dr ar-Razzaz, a Jordanian physician, was the party secretary general when Salah Jadid staged a coup in Syria in 1966. This post has been occupied by Michel 'Aflaq ever since.

It is not known whether this measure against Ar-Razzaz is connected with the recent plot in which 21 leading Iraqi Ba'thists were executed, but people arriving from Baghdad have said that the Iraqi authorities are investigating the relationship between Dr ar-Razzaz's son and a former (non-Iraqi) member of the National Command. These sources also say that King Husayn of Jordan has contacted President Saddam Husayn and asked for the release of Ar-Razzaz and his return to Amman.

USSR REPORTEDLY INVOLVED IN RECENT COUP ATTEMPT

JN031054 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 1 Sep 79 p 13 JN

[Text] Some Arab circles are carrying out thorough investigations to shed more light on the Soviet Union's role in the recent attempt to overthrow the regime in Iraq. These Arab circles became interested in this matter when they received information about Moscow's role in the aforementioned attempt and a possible new, expected deterioration in Soviet-Iraqi relations.

DEPUTY PREMIER RETURNS TO BAGHDAD FROM TRIPOLI

JN022106 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2055 GMT 2 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 September--RCC Member and Deputy Prime Minister Na'im Haddad returned here tonight after leading an official delegation to the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. The delegation accompanying Haddad included Minister of State 'Aziz Rashid and several officials.

FRG'S GENSCHER LEAVES AMMAN AFTER 4-DAY VISIT

JN311652 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Aug 79 JN

[Text] FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the delegation accompanying him left Amman this afternoon at the end of a 4-day visit to Jordan, during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Information Minister and acting Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and several high-ranking officials.

In a predeparture press statement, Genscher expressed deep thanks for the warm hospitality accorded the delegation during their stay in Jordan. He added that this visit enabled him to have important and frank talks with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and senior officials.

Genscher said that his talks with his majesty the king were sufficient to convince him that Jordan is determined to proceed with its important and responsible role in seeking a just and all-embracing peace in the area. He added that his talks with His Majesty King Husayn also convinced him that Jordan and the FRG enjoy convergent views on the basic issues of the Middle East crisis, including the Palestinian people's right to determine their future.

Genscher expressed his admiration of Jordan's economic and development progress. He said that Jordan is a center for the construction of social development. He added that Jordan's wise policy on both domestic and foreign levels renders it a factor of stability in the area, which is why the FRG Government is acting to strengthen its relations with Jordan in various spheres.

In a press statement, Minister of Information and acting Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah said: This visit enabled us to hold friendly talks with the FRG representatives and to strengthen the cooperative relations between Jordan and the FRG. He added that the talks centered on two subjects--bilateral relations and the Middle East crisis. He added that these talks achieved that which was expected in terms of bilateral relations. This visit contributed positively to further promoting these relations, which were originally considered to be close, he added.

'Awdah said that the signing of a cultural agreement between the two countries shows their determination to boost relations.

As for the Middle East crisis, the two sides had identical views on the principles that would guarantee a just and durable solution to the crisis. He said that the two sides exchanged views on methods of achieving a just peace in the area. The talks on this issue were useful and constructive.

The visitor was seen off by 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of information and acting minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, minister of industry and trade; the Jordanian ambassador in Bonn; the FRG ambassador in Amman; and ambassadors of several EC countries in Amman.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS LEAVES BEIRUT FOR HAVANA

NC011127 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss left Beirut this morning for Havana, where he will head the Lebanese delegation to the nonalined summit conference, at which he will deliver a speech on the tragedy in southern Lebanon caused by Israel's aggression.

Prime Minister al-Huss was seen off at the airport by several ministers, deputies and high-ranking officials.

UNIFIL COMMANDER ERSKINE CRITICIZES ISRAEL

ID031040 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0739 GMT 3 Sep 79 ID

[Text] Riyadh, 3 September--In a statement published here today, the Commander of the UN forces in Lebanon, General Erskine, accused Israel of obstructing implementation of the UN Security Council resolution which provides for the deployment of the UN forces in southern Lebanon and helping the Lebanese authorities to regain control of the area.

In his statement, published in the newspaper AR-RIYAD, General Erskine said that "the basic problem" with regard to implementation of this resolution lies in the "stand of the Israeli authorities" and unless this stand is changed, the task of the UN forces "will be extremely difficult."

General Erskine called for the exertion of "political pressures" on Israel "to persuade it to change its stand" so that the UN forces could move freely in the entire area toward the border and establish the authority of the Lebanese Government.

He affirmed that the solution of the Lebanese problem, including that of southern Lebanon. depends on finding a just solution for the entire Palestine question. He added that "the Palestine problem is connected not only with the south but with the whole of Lebanon and the Middle East. The problem of the south cannot be solved separately from the question of Lebanon and the Middle East," he said.

EXPLOSION REPORTED IN LUFTHANSA OFFICES IN BEIRUT

NC040708 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 4 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] At midnight last night, an explosive charge went off in the southern entrance of the Lufthansa offices in the Sabbagh building in Al-Hamra street. The explosion caused heavy damage to the offices and neighboring buildings.

ARTILLERY SHELLING DIRECTED AGAINST VILLAGES IN SOUTH

NC311330 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 31 Aug 79 NC

[Text] The situation has again become tense in some villages in southern Lebanon and in the UNIFIL area of operations, where artillery shells fell on positions of the Norwegian contingent. Artillery shelling, which lasted 90 minutes, affected the villages of Ibil as-Saqy, Rashaya al-Fakhkhar and Kafr Hamam. Correspondents attributed the shelling to the forces of Maj Sa'd Haddad.

The UNIFIL command pointed out that there were no casualties among its forces. UNIFIL reinforced its positions as a precaution against any armed infiltration attempt by any side.

According to reports this afternoon, Israeli planes flew for some time over the southern coast.

DEFENSE MINISTER SKAF LEAVES FOR SAUDI ARABIA

NC020719 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Minister of National Defense Joseph Skaf left for Saudi Arabia last night. Before leaving, he said that the army officers' promotions enacted the day before yesterday confirmed that national detente is possible.

ARAB LEADERS REPORTEDLY PLAN FOR DEFENSE OF SOUTH

JN040918 Doha QNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 4 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 4 September--Citing informed Palestinian sources, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS reports today that contacts have been held among Syria, Jordan, Algeria, Libya and the PLO with the aim of forming a joint Arab military force equipped with sophisticated arms and aircraft to defend southern Lebanon if it should become a target of further Israeli aggression or an all-out Israeli attack similar to that which took place in March last year.

Al-Qabas says that this matter was discussed in messages exchanged by the leaders of this front and during the Jordanian King's recent visit to Syria. It was also discussed during the Libyan leader's recent visit to the area and during 'Arafat's meeting with King Husayn in Al-Mafraq, Jordan.

Citing Arab sources in Lebanon, AL-QABAS says that Israel has prepared an emergency plan to face a possible strengthening of military capabilities of the states of this front.

ATH-THAWRAH DISCLOSES INCIDENTS IN LATAKIA

JN031121 Damascus ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 2 Sep 79 p 1 JN

[Weekly editorial: "Rancor Is a Blind Path United and Destroyed by Its Own Aggression]

[Excerpts] The forces of evil and aggression, crime and reaction, and treachery and rancor can do nothing but use the groups of backwardness and agentry in Syria. These groups are embodied in the Muslim Brotherhood. Their last resort was to try the door of sectarianism with the hope of sneaking into the lively and cohesive body which has fought with honor and raised the banner of the Arabs as well as that of the aspirations of peace with honor. Their greatest concern now is to sow sedition by force in united and civilized Syria so they can exercise foreign and domestic pressures at the same time and for the same objective.

Actually, he who fights the United States should expect to fight the Muslim Brotherhood. He who declares that he will confront Israel militarily in Lebanon and in other areas should expect to fight the Muslim Brotherhood, and he who declares his adherence to socialist and pan-Arab revolution should expect to fight the Muslim Brotherhood. This is natural as long as this group has accepted to be only with Washington, Israel and backwardness.

Perhaps we now know them more than any time before as far as their sources, affiliation, methods and objectives are concerned. This is because whenever leader President Hafiz al-Asad moves on behalf of his nation and its cause, they move on the domestic level. During the leader's visit to Baghdad to accomplish unity, they committed their crime in the artillery school in Aleppo. During the leader's trip to Libya and Havana they tried to arouse sedition in Latakia. These are the Muslim Brotherhood members. They are rancorous gangs whose principal goal is to serve Washington and Tel Aviv. Their favorite method is treachery and assassination.

Damascus Radio Report

JN022137 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2120 GMT 2 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Latakia--An attempt to arouse sectarian sedition has taken place in the city of Latakia. The perpetrators of the sedition were people who deviate from the values of Arabism and Islam and who are connected with the enemies of our people, pursuing the aim of dismembering our national unity and helping the Camp David sides in their plotting to liquidate the Palestine issue and divide the Arab homeland.

A group of the Muslim Brotherhood gang last Thursday and Friday assassinated Shaykh Yusuf Sarim and Nadir Husari in an attempt to create chaos and arouse sectarian sedition. However, our masses' awareness and their upholding of their genuine Arab values and traditions--the values of Arabism and Islam--have countered the attempt and put an end to its consequences.

The SANA correspondent in Latakia reports that the masses of the citizens, who were grieved by the crime, have expressed their wrath and condemnation of the perpetrators. The masses marched to the district headquarters and to the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Branch Command. They asserted their determination to protect national unity and solidarity, in line with party efforts to eliminate the sedition attempt and to inflict strict measures against its advocates and those who are spreading it.

Jerusalem Radio Report

TA021337 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 2 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Severe riots have been raging in the city of Latakia in northern Syria since the day before yesterday between the Sunnites and the 'Alawites. The cause of the riots is the murder of an 'Alawite man of religion by Muslim Brotherhood members. So far, dozens of citizens and several security personnel have been killed in Latakia. The city was closed to traffic, a curfew was declared and it was surrounded by Syrian armored forces which carried out numerous detentions among the Sunnites. These reports arrived from northern Syria via Beirut diplomatic sources.

Our correspondent adds that the violence spreading in northern Syria against al-Asad's regime has to date focused on the cities of Damascus, Halab and Homs. The last few days it also spread into the stronghold of the 'Alawite regime, Latakia.

The Syrian Air Force has been put on top alert to bombard the center of ferment in Latakia so as to check the acts perpetrated by the Muslim Brotherhood against the regime. This organization has been conducting a persistent and prolonged struggle against Al-Asad's regime and is responsible for numerous terrorist acts throughout Syria since March 1979. This organization has a wide operational infrastructure and is supported by the religious and Sunnite circles in Syria. Lebanese elements believe that if the riots spread to other coastal towns in Syria such as Tartus, Al-Asad's regime will be put in unprecedented jeopardy and Al-Asad may have to leave the Havana conference and return to Damascus immediately in order to deal with the situation.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID RETURNS FROM LIBYA, LEAVES FOR HAVANA

LD012356 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, returned to Algiers tonight from Benghazi where he attended the celebrations to mark the 10th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution in fraternal Libya. The brother president was welcomed at Algiers airport by Mohamed Salih Yahiaoui, member of the Political Bureau and party coordinator, Prime Minister Abdelghani and some members of the Political Bureau and the government.

Departure for Havana

LD021620 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] On leaving for Cuba this morning, President Chadli Bendjedid said he was convinced that the Havana meeting would be an appropriate opportunity for a new surge forward of the nonaligned movement in all fields: support for the fight of oppressed peoples for the consolidation of their national sovereignty, protection of the developing countries' economies, and finally concretization of international detente, the consequences of which have repercussions for all peoples of the world. This presents to us a clear indication on the path of the fight of the Third World's peoples against imperialism and against foreign domination in every form, the head of state said.

The president is accompanied by Mohamed Said Mazuouri, member of the Political Bureau, Slimans Hoffman, official in charge of the party's External Relations Committee, and Belkacem Nabi, minister of energy and the petrochemical industry.

LIBYA

REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Al-Qadhdhafi, Visiting Leaders Meet

JN011245 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Sep 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn met in Tripoli last night with the Arab leaders who are attending the Libyan Jamahiriyah celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution. His majesty and the Arab leaders reviewed the Arab stand in light of recent developments in the area and also discussed ways to intensify Arab efforts in order to confront the challenges facing the Arab nation. The talks touched on the topics that will be discussed at the nonaligned summit conference in Havana and the importance of Arab coordination at the conference.

The meeting was attended by Col Mu'ammar Al-Quadhdhafi; Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad; Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid; 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium; UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan; Kuwaiti heir apparent His Highness Shaykh Said al-Abdallah as-Salim; Bahraini heir apparent His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah; and His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

Husayn, Al-Asad Meeting

JN011255 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Sep 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad held a bilateral meeting in the guest palace early today to complete the assessment of common Arab issues.

Al-Qadhdhafi Presents Awards

LD012230 Tripoli JANA in English 1635 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Tripoli, September 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution, yesterday decorated the heads of states participating in the Jamahiriyah celebrations with "Al-Fatah" medal.

Those decorated included Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid; President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria; King Husayn of Jordan; Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the president of the United Arab Emirates; President 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il of South Yemen; President Maumoom Abdul Gayoom of Islamic Maldives; Crown Prince Amir Sa'd al-'Abdallah, the Kuwaiti prime minister; Crown Prince 'Isa al Khalifah, the Bahraini minister of defence, Amir 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister and chief of National Guards; and the vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and presidium president of Armenia.

The Al-Fatah medal, the first of its kind and the highest in rank, was given to the heads of states during a banquet given by Colonel al-qadhdhafi at the People's Palace in Tripoli yesterday in honor of the guests of the Jamahiriyah participating in the Libyan Arab people's celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Great 1st of September Revolution.

In his address before the decoration took place Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said, "It gives me pleasure to decorate the heads of sister and friendly states who are here today to celebrate a historical occasion for our people, the Arab nation and the world at large. For this day has brought important changes to political, economic and social events in the world.

The people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are honoured to decorate the heads of Arab and friendly states with the greatest medal, the Al-Fatah medal, for they deserve every honour and appreciation as they have come from all over and have undergone great hardships on the journey in order to take part in the Libyan people's celebrations on the 10th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatah revolution."

'Arafat, PLO Officials Arrive

JN010710 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 1 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Tripoli, Libya, yesterday evening to participate in the celebration to be held today commemorating the 1 September revolution anniversary.

Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and Talal Naji, PLO Executive Committee members, also arrived in Tripoli yesterday to participate in the 10th anniversary of the Libyan revolution.

A Palestinian military delegation also arrived in Tripoli to participate in the military parade to be held today.

Military Graduation Ceremony

LD011116 Tripoli JANA in English 0900 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 1 September, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--During the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Great 1st of September Revolution, a graduation ceremony of the "Arab unity group" for students from the four military, maritime, air force and air defence academies was held in 'Uqbah ibn Nafi Air Force Base.

The ceremony was attended by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution; Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad; Algerian President Chadli Benjedid; King Husayn of Jordan; 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, chairman of the Presidential Committee of the Supreme People's Council of South Yemen; Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan, president of the United Arab Emirates; and President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of the Islamic Republic of Maldives. The ceremony was also attended by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim, the Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn Isa Al Khalifah, the Bahraini heir apparent and minister of defense; and Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard of Saudia Arabia.

The ceremony was also attended by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud; Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the armed forces; Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi; members of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, the secretary-general and members of the General People's Committee, the heads of the delegations who came to take part in the celebration of the Great 1st of September Revolution, the heads of the diplomatic corps accredited to Libya, a number of the armed forces officers and a huge mass gathering.

The ceremony was attended by military delegations from the following countries: Iraq, Kuwait, South Yemen, Algeria, Djibouti, Qatar, Tunisia, North Yemen, Jordan, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Mauritania, Chad, Central African Empire, Guinea, Bulgaria, Burundi, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau [word indistinct], Pakistan, Yugoslavia, and Benin.

The graduation ceremony of military officers began with a recital of verses from [words indistinct] gifts of kings, heads of states and heads of delegations from friendly countries who attended the ceremony. Then Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, accompanied by kings, heads of states and heads of delegations inspected the guard of honour. The general commander of the [word indistinct] armed forces Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir made a speech in which he said: "It is a great pleasure to welcome you and thank you for your participation in this graduation ceremony of hundreds of officers in the navy, air forces and infantry. It is an honour for those graduates to belong to the armed forces and to [word indistinct] the defensive capacity on the part of the Arab world and the Arab nation."

Answering the call of duty, Libyan youths joined the armed forces, and obeyed the call of the leader to fulfill the dicta 'armed people and arms in the hands of the people' which would become reality very soon."

The commander of the armed forces concluded his speech by thanking officers and soldiers of the armed forces for their endless efforts to train and supervise those graduates. He also thanked all friendly countries which contributed to the preparation of such colleges which Libya considers as the property of the Arab nation and that of friendly countries. He said, "Our establishments are open to all Arab and friends."

Benghazi Revolution Anniversary Celebration

LD011516 [Editorial Report LD] Tripoli Domestic Service at 0932 GMT on 1 September carries a live report from 23 July Avenue in Benghazi on the celebrations being held to mark the 10th anniversary of the 1 September revolution.

At 0957 GMT, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his guests arrive and take their seats on the rostrum. The announcer mentions PDRY leader 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il as being with Al-Qadhdhafi's party. On their arrival, the Libyan national anthem is played. Among the dignitaries present the announcer mentions UAE President Zayid ibn Sultan, Saudi Second Deputy Prime Minister 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Na'im Haddad.

The celebrations begin with a recital from the Koran at 1004 GMT.

At 1010 GMT, Al-Qadhdhafi begins to speak.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

LD011636 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1010 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Speech by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on 1 September to public rally at 23 July Avenue in Benghazi on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Libyan brothers and sisters, permit me at the start to welcome our brothers, leaders of the Arab countries, who join us at this immortal moment to turn the 1 September anniversary into a pan-Arab anniversary for the Arab nation, and to express the gratitude of all Libyans to them. I also greet the delegations of friendly countries that have come from African, Asia, Europe and Latin America, represeting the friendly peoples who aspire to freedom and ultimate liberation, just as the Libyan Arab people were liberated from all shackles, and also representing the friendly official quarters that are in solidarity with the Libyan people and the Arab nation.

I greet Hafiz al-Asad, the representative of steadfast Syria--Syria the stronghold of resistance [applause], Syria, against whom its enemies and the enemies of the Arab nation have plotted in order to subdue it; but Syria will always remain the advance stronghold of Arabism and the advance trench in the Arab nation's historic steadfast struggle against the enemies. [chanting] It is only right that we should start with Syria and greet Syria and its representative, President Hafiz al-Asad. This is because Syria does not stand in the frontline for the sake of Syrian soil, but stands firmly in the frontline for the sake of the greater Arab homeland. The collapse of Syria would mean the collapse of the line of confrontation with the enemy. It would mean that the enemy would be able to cause other penetrations in the Arab (?lines). Attempts to isolate Syria and plot against it are attempts to bring the Arab nation to its knees and to isolate the Arab nation and its struggle. But Syria is not alone in the battlefield. We are all behind Syria. He who refuses to stand behind Syria is a traitor to the Arab nation, a traitor to Palestine and a traitor to the historic Arab cause. As far as the entire Arab nation is concerned, standing behind Syria is an act of self-defense from the ocean to the Gulf, and the abandondment of Syria, the stabbing of Syria--if we fail Syria it is tantamount to stabbing the Arab nation in the back, to failing the Arab nation and to squandering the Arab nation.

We also greet President Chadli Bendjedid, Boumediene's comrade and representative of the Algerian revolution--revolution of the 1 million martyrs.

We greet the leader of the Palestinians and PLO Executive Committee chairman, brother Yasir 'Arafat, and his comrades, leaders of the Palestinians fronts.

On this day, we stress that the Palestinian issue is the basis of the struggle of the Arab nation; that the Palestinian issue is an issue of Arab existence which cannot be resolved by agreements which have been signed by force. The false agreements which the victorious enemy signed in Sinai, and which As-Sadat signed under the bayonets of the enemy at Kilometer 101, cannot change the fact that Palestine is Arab and that the Zionists are invaders, like the whites in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa and like the French colonists in Algeria and the Italian colonists in Libya, who have vanished, thanks to the struggle of the Libyan people and the Algerian people and also the struggle of the Arab people and the Islamic nation.

We also welcome today brother 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY--Yemen, which yesterday was a piece of Britain, Yemen which was partitioned to sultanates and protectorates. But where are the English colonialists today? They have left forever as a result of the Yemeni revolution and the Arab nation's support of Yemen. They know that any attempt to isolate the PDRY, any attempt to starve it, to besiege it [word indistinct] the Arab nation. Colonialism stands behind those attempts. The PDRY is one of the bastions of struggle--an advanced bastion we cannot in any way contribute to implementing the plot of colonialism against a progressive bastion such as the PDRY.

Plotting against Algeria is also intended to weaken the Arab Maghreb region so that it does not rise to stand by the Arab East, which stands in the frontline.

Confrontation against Libya and the massing of armies on its borders and the attempt to threaten Libya is a link in the chain of plotting which is aimed at the Arab nation as a whole from the ocean to the Gulf.

Plotting against Algeria with the aim of weakening the Arab nation is a link in the chain of imperialist conspiracy.

Plotting against Yemen and preventing it from establishing its unity is a link in the chain of conspiracy against the Arab nation.

Plotting against Libya and the attempt to obstruct its march is a link in the chain of conspiracy against the Arab nation.

The threat to occupy the Gulf, to occupy the Gulf oil and the oil of the Arab Peninsula--though impossible to achieve because the Arab nation owns it and because of what lies in wait for the one who wants (such a plot?)--is also an act of international terrorism aimed at weakening the Arab nation and terrorizing and intimidating it so that it will always remain submissive to the will of colonialism.

We extend a big welcome to and we fully support Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president. This man deserves greetings from Libyans today because he has worked with all sincerity for the unity of the Arab emirates and he is still working with sincerity for the unity of the Arab emirates and he is still working with sincerity for the consolidation of the unity of the Arab emirates and the completion of Gulf unity.

We also greet the Kuwaiti crown prince, Shaykh said al-'Abdallah, the representative of the Amir and the people of Kuwait; Kuwait, which has the duty of working for the completion of the unity of the Gulf; Kuwait, which has the potentials that give it the role of unity action along side the UAE, to accomplish the unity of the Gulf states.

The Gulf is a wall for the Arab nation. We, the Arabs, want this wall to be strong. The Gulf is a bridge that links the Arab nation with the sister Iranian Muslim nation, and therefore this bridge must be strong and firm, linking the two great nations, the Persian and the Arab nations. The Gulf states have a historic duty. We, the Arab unionists, place on the shoulders of the Gulf leaders the responsibility of building this wall so that it is strong and of building this bridge so that it is strong.

We welcome His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz representing King Khalid and the Saudi Arab people; a people and a country which with its sister Arab oil-producing countries; with Saudi Arabia in the forefront, gave to the battle of the Arab nation all it deserves. It contributed to Arab steadfastness after 1967 all that this steadfastness has deserved.

The agent As-Sadat has abandoned these brothers who dealt with him with in a sincere Arab spirit and with noble morals on the basis of holy war and on the basis of the unity of objective, which created unity of ranks. This traitor has betrayed the Arab nation and forsaken those who enabled him to reach this stage; it was a good deed that As-Sadat wanted to turn into an evil deed by withdrawing his brothers' money--his brothers led by Saudi Arabia, which gave a lot for Egypt's steadfastness and to help Egypt remain steadfast in the confrontation, together with Jordan--about which I will speak separately--and Syria. The blame, however, is not directed at those who gave for steadfastness and liberation; it is directed at the one who exploited those capabilities and is now exploiting them against the Arab nation; against the objectives for which they were given.

Dear brothers, we want to address a special greeting to King Husayn of Jordan [applause] because Jordan has remained together with Syria in the frontline. Steadfast Jordan proudly stands its ground and represents Arab pride, despite its limited mineral resources. Jordan does not stand its ground because it has big military strength or oil or a big number of [word indistinct] Jordan lacks these material resources, but it stands with determination and with the pride of the Arab nation with Jordan and its king represent. Those who have capitulated have tried to cast doubts on Jordan and heralded Jordan's fall. They justified this by saying that Jordan lacks those resources and therefore it is a candidate for capitulation before the enemy. But the opposite has happened.

Dear brothers, the issue is not one of material resources; our nation which capitulated has the biggest population; our nation which capitulated and fell has the biggest Arab army. Egypt, which capitulated, has huge material resources, above all the Suez Canal and the Nile, and the human resources for development.

Egypt, with its resources and its 40 million people, its [words indistinct] army, the Suez Canal, its eternal Nile, its Pyramids, regrettably fell, capitulated, fell to its knees and signed with all humiliation the document of capitulation, the document of slavery, the document of shame at Stable David, at the dirtiest place, under the bayonets of the enemy and the flag of imperialism, the flag of the United States--the enemy of the Arab nation. Our nation, dear brothers, [words indistinct] such resources. I say that Jordan with its small population and small army, with its little material sources, [words indistinct].

By its fierce steadfastness, by its determination to continue the struggle until the liberation of the occupied Arab territory, and by its rejection of any solution not imposed by it, the Arab nation will be able to erase with blood, fire and steadfastness the disgrace brought on it by that man [As-Sadat] who has humiliated the Arab nation before the world and who has depicted the Arab nation to the world as weak, servile and submissive.

Today, from this square, on this day and at this moment, we, the Arabs, stand and tell him: you lied to yourself; you lied to your people and you lied to your masters when you declared the surrender of the Arab nation. The Arab nation is determined to resist and fight. It is determined to rout the enemy. In its determination, the Arab nation bases itself on material calculations known to the agent and his masters. [chanting] The Arab nation possesses human forces. How will it surrender and how will it sign the conditions imposed by the enemy.

The Arab nation also possesses the military power, which you will shortly witness--token vanguards which represent Arab military power from the ocean to the Gulf. They will march in a display of strength so that those who have surrendered, along with the imperialists, will know that the Arab nation does not have to surrender or sign the document of capitulation. He who has the right either dies or retrieves his right. This is the slogan of the Arab nation. [chanting continues in the background throughout the speech]

We also greet the YAR and Qatari delegations. We also greet the delegations of Tunisia, Mauritania, Sudan, the Lebanese National Movement, and Iraq. We greet the president of the Republic of Maldives, who has come to sir with his brothers, the Libyans and Arabs. We greet the delegations of our friends in Turkey, the Seychelles, Niger, Benin, Sao Tome, and Principe, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, [word indistinct], Chad, the Central African Empire and Male.

We greet our friends the delegations of the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, the GDR, and Yugoslavia.

We extend special greetings to the delegation of the Islamic Republican Party of the Muslim masses of Iran and leaders of the Iranian revolution committees; through them we greet the great Muslim leader Ayatollah Khomeyni and the great Iranian people. We also greet the Iranian people's revolution, which has transformed the power of Iran from a power which colonialism wanted to be against Islam and the Arabs into a power on the side of the Arabs. We greet the great sacrifices which the Muslim people of Iran have made for freedom. The triumph of the Iranian revolution is a triumph for the Arab revolution. The liberation of the Iranian people contributes to the liberation of the Arab nation.

Iran is the sister nation which colonialism tried for many long years to rouse against its Arab brothers. Colonialism also did its utmost to rouse the Arabs against their brothers the Iranians, just as it tried to rouse [word indistinct] the Arabs against their Turkish brothers and also the Turkish people against their Arab brothers. That was a big attempt and a historic plot against the Arab people--an attempt to encircle and isolate the Arab people and to smash its international [word indistinct]. But the Iranian revolution destroyed that. We, brothers, regard the triumph of the Iranian people as a defeat for colonialism in the region.

Under the rule of the shah and under U.S. domination Iran was a major supporter of the Israeli enemy and of the racist enemy of South Africa. Now, the Iranian revolution has severed the blood vessels which used to feed these enemies. The power of Iran has now moved to the side of the Palestinian people, the side of the Arab nation.

We look forward to the day when we, all of us, Arabs and Iranians, march under the banner of a holy war to cleanse Jerusalem and Palestine. History will inevitably repeat itself. They struggled [words indistinct] in history, both Arabs and Iranians, under the banner of Islam and under the slogan of a holy war; under the banner of Islam and the slogan of a holy war the Arabs and Iranians were able to defeat their enemies--enemies of the region from the geographical point of view and enemies of Islam from the ideological point of view.

Brother Libyans, the presence of your friends, leaders of the Arab countries, with you here today, despite their preoccupations and their national and international commitments, places on your shoulders a pan-Arab commitment. First, it turns the 1 September anniversary into an Arab and not just a Libyan anniversary. The 1 September anniversary is not an anniversary of a revolution in an Arab country. Today, it has become a pan-Arab anniversary which brings people together and does not divide them, strengthens the Arab nation and does not weaken it, unifies and does not partition it.

On this day, the 10th anniversary, by their presence, your Arab brothers, who have come from the ocean to the Gulf with their differing regimes--which in fact only differ in form from your Jamahiriyah regime--means you must accept the commitment of rising to the level of pan-Arabism and being truly committed in a historic and pan-Arab commitment, to the rejection of any policy aimed at creating axes and blocs inside the Arab homeland from the ocean to the Gulf irrespective of the differences in the Arab regimes, to the rejection of any policy of blocs which would turn the Arab homeland into conflicting blocs, and to always and only raising the banners of pan-Arabism, the banners of Arab unity.

The question of Arab unity has been raised in numerous forms. Perhaps the form that has attracted the youth and the Arab revolutionaries most and which has been raised and continues to be raised in the Arab arena is that of the revolution--that a revolution takes place in the Arab homeland and through it unity is achieved. But what sort of a revolution? A model revolution that would take place in every Arab country.

But, brothers, permit me to say that the experience of the Arab nation to achieve its national unity has been a long one. This is a matter which makes it impossible to rely on one method to the exclusion of other methods.

Nobody can rule out such a method, but one could pursue a different, new method, which would accomplish the same objectives aspired to by the advocates of the theory of Arab revolution for the realization of Arab unity. In other words, that method can only be ruled out by pan-Arab action in a different form that would surpass it and attain its objectives.

We cannot rely on the method always and forever. This is because we do not know when favorable conditions for the revolution will develop and when success will be guaranteed for the revolution and whether the revolution will not suffer a relapse. How many Arab revolutions have taken place from the ocean to the Gulf which have manifested the objectives and aspirations of the masses but which have suffered a relapse and turned into dictatorial police regimes hostile to the popular masses and an obstruction in the way of Arab unity?

There is another method to Arab unity: It is the method of imposing unity by force. There have been political unities that have been brought about by this method. Italian unity was bolstered by this method; so was U.S. unity and German unity. Several Arab unities in the Arab West and Arab East have also been attained by such a method. But the age in which we are living has done away with such a method. The method of invasion and the annexation of the land of others by force has gone.

But there is a third method, which we have raised together and discussed. We have raised and talked about these three methods. We are honest with ourselves and with our Arab nation. This method is the method of setting in motion Arab reality from the aspect of strength where it is in the direction of Arab unity. This method was attacked by Arab revolutionary force along the Arab territory. They say that this method means bringing together contradictory Arab regimes; but we are looking for Arab unity. We reply to those who criticize this method and say to them that the model revolution has not succeeded. Most of the people's model revolutions have relapsed. The masses there did not have power. The method of conquest has gone and is over. None of us can rule out any of these methods except by the action he can contribute toward the realization of the aims of the Arab nation in unity. Therefore the method of realizing Arab unity through the Arab reality we are living in remains strongly valid at this stage.

Egypt, which was a revolutionary state and unity state, has now squatted in the sphere of influence of the enemy of the Arab nation, has capitulated and become a renegade. This is the result of the death of an Egyptian. An Egyptian died, and with his death the 23 July came to an end. Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir died, and with his death the revolution came to an end in Egypt. Unity came to an end, socialism came to an end and the liberation battles came to an end.

These experiences, brothers, cause us not to put our trust in any one special method. We cannot rule out any method. But we, the Arabs, who are experiencing this reality and who are meeting here today face a challenge: Either we realize the aims of the Arab nation in liberation, strength, unity and prosperity, or we fail and then we will have no justification to present to those who advocate other methods.

We must not turn this day into a pan-Arab day and all of us--from the ocean to the Gulf--embrace one other in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Great 1 September revolution and then [applause] turn our backs on our Arab brothers and after a while take stands contrary to theirs and once more indulge in disputes and squabbles and the squandering of efforts in local [word indistinct] inside the Arab homeland.

If we want to continue with the same method--of taking a contradictory stand against all the regimes that differ from us--then you, Libyans, should not invite your Arab brothers to make this day a pan-Arab day. You should celebrate the anniversary alone, by yourselves, raising whatever slogans you want, and in the future adopting toward Arabs and non-Arabs whatever stands you want. To ask your Arab brothers from the ocean to the Gulf to come to share your celebration of this anniversary--the anniversary of a revolution--means that you accept a commitment: to adhere to Arab unity and commit yourselves to it and to the method of realizing Arab unity with these brothers.

This day has witnessed the realization of one aspect of Arab unity: Today, from the ocean to the Gulf, we have succeeded in standing together, witnessing the flags of the Arab nation and reviewing the armies of the Arab nation. The leaders of the Arab nation are standing on this platform. Benghazi has become their town and Libya has become their country. This anniversary is theirs. All this has been achieved through the will of the leaders of the Arab countries, who might differ with you politically and economically but only in form. However, these differences have not prevented the realization of this unity we are witnessing on this anniversary.

Thus the Arab nation, with its present conditions and facts, can establish unity, pan-Arab unity. These people who differ in their regimes from kingdom to republic, from Jamahiriyah to emirate, succeeded in taking a common stand at the Baghdad conference [words indistinct] and thus they unified their ranks.

Arab revolutionaries in their revolutions now and in the future--what do they want? They want to achieve the sublime aims of the Arab liberation. They want liberation, a return to Palestine. In Arab unity lies the strength of the Arab nation. If we are able to achieve these aspirations, then we will be taking the place of Arab revolutionaries. Who is an Arab revolutionary? He is the one who creates out of a divided, submissive and weak Arab reality unity and strength in any part of the Arab homeland. If we do this duty, the distinction between an Arab revolutionary and others will come to an end. The distinction is not between persons but in the task.

We staged the revolution in Libya not for national aims but for pan-Arab aims, because Libya was in a state of contradiction with the Arab nation. To put an end to this we staged the revolution. If we put an end to contradictions between our pan-Arab aims and national interests, we will have to make headway along the path of revolution. However, revolution is not an end in itself, but a means of achieving pan-Arab objectives.

We would like to stress that the Arab nation which met in Baghdad and rejected capitulation and which is today present here on the anniversary of the 1 September Revolution is capable of realizing the pan-Arab aims which the Arab revolutionaries seek to achieve. What does any Arab revolutionary want? He wants to (?achieve) the aims of the Arab nation. If we can do this, then, naturally, we become revolutionaries. What do the Arab unionists want? They want the elimination of the artificial borders between the Arab countries. Is it necessary that an Arab unionist--or, for that matter, anyone operating in a secret cell should be a revolutionary? No. Shaykh Zayd ibn Sultan has achieved the unity of the Arab emirates. He is therefore one of the Arab unionists. Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan has never been an army officer and never staged a unionist revolution. He did not operate clandestinely to achieve the unity of the emirates. But Shaykh Zayid and his colleagues, the shaykhs and sultans of the Arab emirates, (?agreed) to achieve the unity of the emirates.

If our brothers in the YAR and the PDRY succeed in achieving unity between them with their shaykhs, sultans and revolutionaries, then they are a unionist force. If our brothers in Saudi Arabia, in the emirate, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Yemen could achieve the unity of the Arabian Peninsula, they would be regarded as unionists, be they kings, sultans or shaykhs.

The challenge still stands before the Arab revolutionary forces, which [words indistinct]. Syria and Iraq are ruled by revolutionary forces and one single party, but unity has not yet been achieved. This is one example. Then Libya and Algeria each have a progressive revolution, but unity has not yet been realized. This is the challenge which we must grasp and which leads us [word indistinct].

We pledge the 10th anniversary of the revolution to work side by side with all--from the Atlantic to the Gulf and on the basis of existing Arab realities--to achieve Arab unity and strength and to liberate Arab land. We give you, brothers, our pledge that we shall never betray you and act treacherously against you, because we shall remain loyal to this day of the anniversary which you have come to share with us. We shall be loyal to you, fully appreciating the value [word indistinct] of your presence with us on this day. We promise that we will deal with any difference which may arise between us and you on any level and within closed doors and in a brotherly Arab spirit within one family [word indistinct]. But at the same time, we do not want to deceive you and say that we will be with you even if you betray Arab unity and the Arab cause, capitulate to the enemy or act against the rights of the Arab nation. We, kings, presidents, princes and revolutionaries should act side by side in tne endeavor to achieve these objectives.

Benghazi Military Parade

LD011546 [Editorial Report LD] Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic at 1120 GMT begins carrying a description of the military parade in Benghazi which takes place after Al-Qadhdhafi's speech. The announcer reports that 1120 GMT a formation of MIG-25's flies over, and at 1124 GMT the commander of the military parade reports to Al-Qadhdhafi and asks permission for the parade to start.

First to march past the rostrum are cadets of the military, naval, air force and air defense colleges. They are followed by Palestinian sucide forces. These are the forces of the Palestinian revolution, the announcer says. They are followed by token forces from SWAPO.

The announcer reports another flypast by a formation of the Libyan Air Force.

Next to march past are token forces from ZANU and other African liberation movements, including ZAPU. They are followed by a military band from Syria and token Syrian forces. Then token Algerian forces march past, followed by token Jordanian forces, which march past with their band of pipers and drummers. These are followed by token forces from the PDRY and the UAE.

The announcer reports that a formation of Libyan Air Force helicopters flies over the parade, while on the ground units of the Bahraini Armed Forces march past the rostrum. They are followed by a token force from Guinea, followed by a unit of the Togolese Army and units from Benin, Burundi, Rwanda and the Central African Empire, as well as Sao Tome and Principe.

The announcer says that transport aircraft of the Libyan Air Force fly over at this point, but he does not specify the type.

Cadets of the Libyan naval secondary school march past, according to the announcer, followed by cadets from the air force secondary schools. Next come infantry units of the Libyan Armed Forces, followed by units of the signal corps, frogmen, air defense forces, shock troops and commandos, according to the announcer.

At 1237 GMT it is reported that parachutists from the parachute forces begin a free-fall display.

The announcer reports that units of the Libyan suicide forces march past, followed by cadets from the secondary schools of the shock troops--from Tripoli, Benghazi and Sabha. Formations of Libyan women and girls, who have been trained in the use of various weapons, march past.

The announcer says the display by the men of the Libyan parachute forces, including the free-fall continues.

According to the announcer, the next to march past are units of the Libyan popular resistance forces, including the unit which has been given the symbolic name, the Martyrs of Iran. On this occasion, the announcer says, we would like to salute the popular delegation from Iran, which is composed of 50 men and women Iranian revolutionaries.

At 1316 GMT units of the mobile police force are reported marching past. They are followed by detachments of the armored corps. Some of the vehicles are driven by Libyan women, the announcer says. Among units taking part are mechanized communication vehicles driven by women. Next, the announcer says, vehicle-mounted rocket launchers drive past the rostrum, followed by vehicles belonging to the engineering corps and carrying mobile bridges and other equipment, including equipment for desalinization of seawater.

At 1322 GMT the announcer says that antiarmor weapons and vehicle-mounted 106mm guns go past. They are followed by vehicles designed especially for the desert. The announcer next reports antiaircraft weapons, high-altitude missiles of various types, vehicle-mounted guns, high-speed vehicles made of rubber, scout cars, and amphibious vehicles. These are followed by tracked vehicles and vehicles which the announcer describes as having "tremendous fire power." Vehicles carrying 120mm mortars and machineguns, as well as a six-man squad, are reported next, followed by towed field guns and towed long-range artillery pieces. The announcer says the Libyan Armed Forces have various types of weapons, including submarines, antiaircraft missiles and heavy artillery.

At 1355 GMT the announcer reports rocket artillery going past the rostrum, followed by artillery pieces on which students of the secondary school that Al-Qadhdhafi attended have been trained. These are described as vehicle-mounted and as being long-range mechanized artillery.

At 1430 GMT the announcer says that the most modern artillery pieces are on display for the first time in Libya, but he does not name the make or type. The announcer next reports long-range most up-to-date surface-to-surface missiles and self-propelled guns. Next come missiles which are capable of being fired "across the border"--these are strategic missiles, the announcer says. These are followed by mechanized units. Next, the announcer says, come the missiles used by the Libyan navy--by submarines and surface ships alike; they are carried on vehicles for the purpose of the parade.

Next, according to the announcer, come missiles used by aircraft and missiles used by the air defense forces, including those which are used against low-flying aircraft. The announcer says: "How superior are the MIG-25's to the F-4's which the Americans, the enemies of our Arab nation, used to give US." The announcer next reports missiles used against high-flying: ground-to-air missiles used by the air defense forces. Also on display are missles described by the announcer as "quadruple"--they are mobile and are fired against air targets, he says.

The announcer then says: "Then comes the surprise of the parade--T-72 tanks, which are the most modern tanks in the world. The most modern missile-carrying T-72 tanks are passing before the rostrum for the very first time. They are driven in magnificent formations. Let everyone see this great surprise on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution. It is a glorious and great scene and gigantic transformation. These are formidable strategic weapons. It is a great strategic force which the Libyan Arab people now have."

The T-72 tanks are followed by T-62, and T-52 tanks, according to the announcer.

At 1515 GMT the announcer says that this glorious day is an occasion of which all Arabs can be proud; the force seen here today in this parade is a force for all Arabs, a force backing Arab rights.

The live relay ends at 1521 GMT.

KING HUSAYN, SYRIA'S AL-ASAD LEAVE FOR HAVANA

King Husayn's Departure

JN012125 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Sep 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn left Benghazi airport for Havana this evening. His Majesty King Husayn was accorded an official sendoff. He was seen off by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, several Arab leaders, high-ranking Libyan military and civilian officials, Chief of Staff of the Jordanian Armed Forces Staff Maj Gen 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali, the Jordanian Ambassador to Libya and a number of members of the Jordanian community.

Al-Asad's Departure

JN021129 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Sep 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and the accompanying delegation left for Havana today at the end of a visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During the visit the president participated in the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution. Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was at the head of those who saw President al-Asad off, along with senior Libyan officials, the director of the Syrian Arab Relations Office in Tripoli and the director of the Libyan Relations Office in Damascus.

AL-QADHDHAFI URGES STUDENTS TO MARCH ON EMBASSIES ABROAD

LD021152 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 2 September--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has said that as of the beginning of this coming scholastic year, the turning of all Jamahiriyah schools into armies [tajyish] will begin, as a prelude to the creation of the armed people.

Speaking to the people after midnight last night during a huge public rally, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi referred to the big military parade which was held on the 10th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution which manifested the might and sophistication of the arms the Libyan Arab people possess. But, he said, these arms should be in the hands of the people and under the control of the popular masses so that they might not be used against them and against freedom.

Elaborating, Al-Qadhdhafi said that the shah, for example, used the huge might of the Iranian Army to suppress freedom in Iran and to kill the Iranian people's sons who had been calling for freedom and a release from U.S. hegemony. This happened, Al-Qadhdhafi said, because during the shah's regime, the Iranian Army was not under the control of the Iranian people but under the control of the shah and his fascist government, which was opposed to freedom and to the popular masses.

Al-Qadhdhafi said that either the popular masses possess military power, and thus become safe from its effects, or this power will be possessed by other quarters, thereby placing the popular masses at their mercy.

He said that it is essential to speed up the creation of the armed people so that tanks, guns, armor and, indeed, all military hardware be administered by the popular masses and used to defend their freedom and gains and not against the masses.

He added that towns should also be speedily turned into armies [tajyish] and that every citizen, whatever his job in the town, should attach himself to a military camp to have constant training in arms.

To complete the freedom process, Al-Qadhdhafi said, as of now every house inhabited by a Libyan citizen will become his own property and be thus registered. He said that the citizen who lives in a rented house cannot be free. This state of affairs must come to an end so that the slogan "the house belongs to him who lives in it" becomes a fact; and thus oppression, injustice and slavery end and classes and all distinctions among people will end. The Great 1 September Revolution was staged to crush these distinctions.

Speaking of transport and communications, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said we still consider transport and the carrying of goods as technically an act of production because it is so necessary. However, this is not in fact the case. He added that he who drives a transport vehicle or a truck is considered a productive person just like a farmer or a worker. But if he employs someone else to drive the car or truck for him, and he does other kind of work, then he who drives the car will be nothing more than a slave whose need for work is exploited by the employer who enslaves him. What should happen is that this driver must be freed, and so he who drives a car must be considered its owner, just as the person living in a house is considered its owner.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi called on all Libyan students who are either studying abroad or residing there to march on the SPLAJ embassies abroad, particularly those in Europe and the United States, and turn them into people's bureaus.

He said that he was making this call in view of the numerous complaints received by the popular congresses about what has been happening inside these embassies, including claims that the embassies were acting in a manner different from the people's interests, that elements of the defunct regime were still found in these embassies and that favoritism and the squandering of money were still rife there.

Although we have appointed these ambassadors since the revolution and although in these embassies there are now sincere revolutionary people, the embassies as a whole represented a government institution at a time when government disappeared in our country with the establishment of the authority of the people. These embassies, he said, continue to be completely governmental.

Students in London Embassy

LD021510 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] In response to the call of brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, commander of the revolution, to Libyans abroad, particularly in the United States and Europe, to march on Jamahiriyah embassies abroad and set up people's committees in them, the masses have marched on the SPLAJ Embassy in London and set up a people's committee. The masses issued a statement affirming that the march was in line with the Green Book slogan "committees everywhere."

Washington, Other Embassies

LD021340 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] The JANA correspondent in Washington reports that huge crowds of Libyans in the United States have marched on the SPLAJ Embassy in Washington and formed a popular committee in it, turning it into a people's bureau run by that committee. This is in accordance with the call made yesterday by the commander to Libyans abroad urging them to march on the embassies and form people's committees in them in order to consolidate the people's authority and to implement the people's will as stressed through the popular basic congresses.

The Libyan popular masses in France also marched on the SPLAJ Embassy in Paris and formed a popular committee in it. The JANA correspondent in Paris reports that the masses issued a statement after their march and the setting up of the committee, stressing that the committee will run the work of the people's bureau there in line with the principles of the revolution and out of adherence to them and in order to build bridges of popular cooperation and to propagate these principles. The committee immediately started work following its formation in accordance with the call made by the commander yesterday.

The Libyan masses in Italy also marched on the SPLAJ Embassy in Rome, in accordance with the call made by the commander at As-Sahah al-Khadra Square in Tripoli last night, and set up a people's committee.

The JANA correspondent in Athens reports that huge crowds of Libyans marched on the SPLAJ Embassy in Greece and set up a people's committee to run it.

The Libyan masses have marched on the SPLAJ Embassy in Malta and set up a people's committee.

The JANA correspondent in Madrid has reported that Libyans in Spain have marched on the SPLAJ Embassy there in response to the call of the commander of the 1 September Revolution.

According to a REUTER urgent dispatch from West Germany, the Libyan masses in West Germany today marched on the SPLAJ Embassy in Bonn and set up a people's committee in response to the call of the commander.

JANA on Reasons for Takeover

LD022104 Tripoli JANA in English 1858 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, September 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The international press agencies reported the takeover by some Libyan masses in some European capitals, namely the students and other Libyans resident abroad, of the Libyan embassies there, to shape them as people's committees which would not be called embassies but Libyan people's bureaus.

The popular move by the masses abroad asserted their country's awareness of the new reality which is reflected in the masses' seizure of power and the submission of all aspects of the political administration to the masses' authority through people's committees. This system should have been applied in Libyan embassies abroad since the outbreak of the peoples revolution and the takeover by the masses of all the secretariats, establishments, administrations, institutes, colleges, ports and airports.

It became obvious that this people's revolution which abolished all the traditional terminology and forms of government and the consequent protocol and formalities, do not conform to the masses' regime based on the people's power and administration. [sentence as received] Consequently the Libyan embassies abroad should not remain unaffected by such changes, neither should they maintain the undesirable traditional forms which conforms to the outdated diplomatic procedures, which serve the interest of the masses of Libyan people neither in the country nor abroad. No material or moral obstacles could now prevent the masses from reaching and dominating the positions of power.

Therefore after the government's regime was abolished and the masses' regime set up as a substitute, the relationship between any state or people and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah should take place directly with the Libyan Arab people, through the people's committee formed by the Libyan masses and not through ambassadors who were appointed before the people's revolution by one government to another.

One of the most important aspects of the masses' regime applied in Libya is that it is based on the people's masses' control over power and the fact that only they are authorized to make decisions and draw the country's general policy in all fields in the basic People's Congresses. The people's committees in the secretariats, establishments and administrations merely have to implement the recommendations and resolutions of the People's Congresses which are finally drafted by the General People's Congress.

Thus the seizure of Libyan embassies abroad, is a continuation of the takeover by the people's masses of the Jamahiriyah of all positions of authority and the production sites. This takeover also reflects a new world concept of the unique democratic experiment carried out in the country which is bound to lead foreign countries to build their relations with the Libyan Arab people on the basis of these new factors.

EGYPT'S AS-SADAT ARRIVES IN HAIFA 4 SEP

NC041055 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 0953 GMT on 4 September begins a live relay of President as-Sadat's reception at Haifa port. At 0956 GMT the announcer says As-Sadat, his wife and his accompanying delegation are aboard the yacht Al-Huriyyah, adding that a number of Israeli officials are waiting on the quay.

The announcer says the Egyptian and Israeli flags are flying at Haifa port and a number of Israeli vessels are accompanying As-Sadat's yacht. The announcer says people are lining the street along which As-Sadat will drive to his hotel.

The announcer notes that Israeli President Navon, his wife, Prime Minister Begin and other officials have just arrived at the port.

At 1000 GMT As-Sadat and his wife leave the yacht. As-Sadat then shakes hands with the captain of his yacht. The announcer notes that As-Sadat is shaking hands with the officials receiving him. As-Sadat and his wife and Begin then review the honor guard. The Egyptian and Israeli anthems are then played. At 1003 GMT the announcer says a 21-gun salute was given to President as-Sadat. At 1005 GMT Israeli President Navon proceeds to the platform. He delivers a welcome speech in Hebrew with Cairo providing a superimposed Arabic translation.

After Navon's speech As-Sadat shakes hands with President Navon and begins his 4-minute speech at 1005 GMT in English with a superimposed Arabic translation.

As-Sadat greets President Navon and Prime Minister Begin, and says he is visiting Haifa seeking a sacred peace. He says the Egyptians are equally determined to go forward to achieve peace for the Palestinian people to whom the Egyptians will remain faithful at all times. He says the challenge might be great but the future is greater and we are ready to accept the challenge.

As-Sadat then shakes hands with high-ranking officials and talks to them. The announcer then notes that As-Sadat is shaking hands with Arab notables and religious men who came to welcome him.

At 1020 GMT the announcer says As-Sadat is getting in the car to go to the hotel. He will stop over at the Haifa municipality building where he will be welcomed by the mayor of Haifa. As-Sadat and his wife will be offered bread and salt to symbolize peace. The announcer describes placards of welcome in Arabic and Hebrew set up along the street.

The live relay ends at 1025 GMT.

CABINET DISCUSSES UPCOMING HAIFA SUMMIT 2 SEP

TA021240 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Israel's approach to Tuesday's Haifa summit was being discussed this morning by the Cabinet in Jerusalem. One of the main subjects will be the problem of oil and President as-Sadat is reported to be ready to bridge the differences. Also on the Haifa agenda: The status of East Jerusalem under autonomy, the continuation of the talks, supervision by the United Nations in Sinai and mutual gestures such as the early return of Santa Katerina. One theory is that an announcement will be made in Haifa about another summit to include President Carter at which an attempt would be made to solve basic autonomy problems.

Begin-Romanian Envoy Talks

TA021608 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1501 GMT 2 Sep 79 TA

[Excerpts] First, on the Cabinet session. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports:

Today the Cabinet devoted a little time to the talk with the Romanian envoy and the issue of the talks between Begin and As-Sadat. The primary discussion in the session was devoted to a series of political issues upon which decisions were made. The Cabinet today tried to adopt a decision concerning additional settlements.

Today the prime minister reported to the Cabinet, in the most general way, on his meeting with the Romanian president's envoy. Ministers had the impression that a large portion of the contents of the talk were not reported to them. The Romanian envoy apparently suggested to the prime minister opening a dialog between Israel and Syria and the PLO, if Israel makes certain moves. The envoy did not propose a date or place for this dialog. The prime minister rejected the proposals out of hand because of Israel's refusal to conduct any negotiations with the PLO and by virtue of its desire to conduct negotiations with Syria without prior conditions. In the prime minister's evaluation, it is not a question of a Romanian peace initiative, but of an attempt to create dialog under conditions which are not new and are unacceptable to Israel.

There was no specific proposal concerning conditions for any sort of meeting, but a proposal in principle for Romanian mediation. As stated, the report was most general and took only a few minutes and only a few details were reported to the ministers. As far as can be seen, information has been held back from the Cabinet ministers in order to keep it secret.

Argument Over Settlements

TA030649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin will meet with Prime Minister Menahem Begin this morning to discuss a decision made by the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs which aroused the former's anger. The decision in question is the one to expand four settlements in Samaria, which was made while Yadin was abroad.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Professor Yadin walked out of the Cabinet session, thus expressing his anger over the way the decision had been made. According to him, Minister Ari'el Sharon misled the ministerial committee and issued to Begin instructions planning the four settlements at a site farther away than originally stipulated.

This morning, Minister Ari'el Sharon said that he was sorry that differences ensued with Professor Yadin following every decision on the establishment of settlements in the territories. This damaged Israel. Minister Sharon emphasized that the decision had been made by the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs after the location of the settlements had been pointed out to the ministers on a detailed map.

Minister Sharon concluded by saying that he did not see any reason to conceal anything either substantively or practically.

Moda'i Briefing

TA021532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 2 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i briefed the Cabinet on the talks he held with his Egyptian counterpart and reported the differences of opinion that emerged in the talks. The issues in question are the quantity of oil and its price.

Our political correspondent points out that a number of ministers, including the finance minister, Minister Hammer and Minister Sharon, demanded that the subject be finalized at the talks between the prime minister and President as-Sadat in the form of a written agreement, specifying the quantity and price of the oil that Egypt is to supply to Israel. The prime minister promised to raise the subject at the meeting.

Our economic correspondent Yosi Melman reports that Minister Moda'i suggested that the Cabinet decide to defer the return of the 'Alma oilwells until the supply of the entire quantity of oil requested by Israel is guaranteed, but the Cabinet did not adopt such a decision. It merely took note of Minister Moda'i's report.

After the Cabinet meeting, the prime minister met with the energy minister and heard further details on the subject of oil. The prime minister will raise the subject in his talks with President as-Sadat, which are due to begin the day after tomorrow in Haifa. Minister Moda'i will not be taking part in those talks.

Weizman Briefing

TA030720 Jerusalem POST in English 3 Sep 79 p 1 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman yesterday outlined to the Cabinet plans for Israeli participation in manufacturing the F-18 combat jet fighter, which he intends to present in his talks in Washington next month.

The plans, which have been finalized in the ministry, have not yet been approved by Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI], it is understood. The IAI will only give its opinion in 4 or 5 months after having analyzed the technological, manpower and financing implications.

Weizman also reported that last week's violent exchanges in southern Lebanon had been followed by a marked lull.

The defense minister conceded that Israel's credibility with the media had not been enhanced by the material which army officers had given journalists in response to the newsmen's queries about the situation in southern Lebanon and Israel's involvement.

ANDREW YOUNG REMARKS ABOUT DAYAN DENIED

TA011422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 1 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Israel denied Andrew Young's remark that it was Foreign Minister Dayan who reported to NEWSWEEK about Young's meeting with the PLO observer in the United Nations. Young said this to LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR. The response by the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry spokesman says that this story is totally unfounded. The Israeli foreign minister learned of the meeting for the first time during a conversation with State Department official Maynes and Ambassador 'Evron on 12 August.

Maynes told the ambassador that a report on the Young-At-Tarazi meeting would be published in the 13 August issue of NEWSWEEK.

In the interview with LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, Young also claimed that Israel uses as much terror as the PLO. He believes that Israel intends to annihilate the PLO, but will never succeed in doing so. Young said he will continue to work for a solution to the Palestinian problem and will do his utmost to convince the PLO to accept Resolutions 242 and 338.

JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETING IN BEERSHEBA DETAILED

TA021339 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 2 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Let us quickly go over to the joint Israeli-Egyptian military committee that convened for another meeting in Beersheba today. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reports from there:

The military committee dealt with three major subjects today: The issue of locating the missing Israeli soldiers in the Egyptian-controlled area, the issue of Area D constituting 7,000 sq km including 60 km from the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line, and the preparation of a report about what is called "Stage Two" that ended last month.

At the beginning of the meeting the head of the Egyptian team, General Safiy ad-Din Abu Shinaf, gave his Israeli counterpart Brig Gen Dov Si'on a Torah scroll. The Torah scroll was captured by the Egyptians during the October War. Giving it back to Dov Si'on, the Egyptian general said that Egypt is continuing to implement the peace treaty. The Egyptian general added that this act is the best example for improving relations and turning over a new leaf in the relations between the two countries.

According to Abu Shinaf, the Torah scroll is being restored as an Egyptian token of appreciation for the principle of tolerance. Brig Gen Dov Si'on, the Israeli representative, said at the opening ceremony that the peace road is not paved yet and it is therefore impossible to drive on it quickly. Dov Si'on hinted at unfair press publications regarding the civilian administration in the territories; he was apparently referring to publications about Al-'Arish's return to Egypt which were particularly highlighted in the Egyptian press. Brig Gen Dov Si'on complained that only a little was written about postive Israeli enterprises in the territories. The most significant issue reported was that Egypt agreed to Israeli representatives' participating in locating missing soldiers. Egypt is also prepared to allow representatives of the families involved to take part in locating the missing.

DAYAN MEETS WITH ARAB COMMUNIST LEADER IN HEBRON

TA031939 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 Sep 79 TA

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan met this evening with Dr Ahmad Hamdi Natsha, a resident of Hebron who is regarded as one of the leaders of the Communist Party in the territories. The political activity of this party is forbidden. Our correspondent Rafiq Halabi reports that the foreign minister is continuing to meet with unofficial personalities in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent reports that Mr Dayan discussed the autonomy with Dr Natsha and heard his opinion totally rejecting the autonomy plan and the self administration.

EGYPT'S KHALIL DEMANDS END TO ATTACKS IN S. LEBANON

TA311324 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 31 Aug 79 pp 1,3 TA

[By special envoy to Cairo Ilan Kefir]

[Text] "Egypt regards Israel's actions in southern Lebanon as an interference in the internal life of another country and strongly opposes this policy." This was stated by Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil to YEDI'OT AHARONOT.

The talk was held at the Egyptian prime minister's office in Alexandria. Khalil levelled sharp criticism at Israel's policy in Lebanon. He said: "It is wrong for Israel to think that Egypt's isolation in the Arab world gives it the freedom to operate against other Arab countries. Israel's activity contradicts Egypt's belief that efforts should be made to reach a comprehensive peace treaty in the area."

Dr Khalil explained that Egypt would not agree to Israel's military interference in Lebanon. According to him, in its activities, Israel is being carried away by Major Haddad's irresponsible acts.

The Egyptian prime minister said that his country demands that Israel immediately stop its attacks against civilian concentration in Lebanon.

Dr Khalil said: "Egypt condemns any terrorist activity, including Palestinian terrorist acts against Israel. However, there cannot be a possibility whereby Israel responds to occasional terrorist acts by hitting the innocent civilian population, by destroying entire villages and by killing civilians women and children."

Khalil granted a lengthy interview. He severely criticized Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan for what he termed "his recent declarations against Egypt on the issue of arrangements for supervision in the Sinai. (As recalled, at the Cabinet session this week Dayan demanded that the issue of supervision in the Sinai be urgently discussed since the date of the second stage of the IDF's withdrawal from the Sinai--25 November--is approaching. Although Dayan did not explicitly say it, the minister got the impression that Dayan thinks that the continuation of the withdrawal from the Sinai should be linked to the solution of the international supervisory force.)

Reacting to these reports, Dr Khalil said: "Egypt severely rejects Dayan's declarations and threats. Egypt will not tolerate the tone of these utterances, since it contradicts the peace treaty between the two countries." Khalil added that "Egypt will not have Israeli politicians, the likes of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, threatening it every time there are misunderstandings on certain issues. By making these declarations, Dayan creates a flare-up in Egyptian-Israeli relations instead of strengthening peace. The Egyptian prime minister went on to say: "To my regret, certain Israeli personalities have not yet digested the idea of peace and are still thinking in outdated terms."

Khalil said that, in his opinion, there is no essential problem in solving the issue of supervising arrangements in the Sinai. "I sit and wonder what is the real motive behind the threatening tone used by Moshe Dayan. Declarations of this sort damage Israeli-Egyptian relations." "I think," Dr Khalil stated, "that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is still living in the pre-peace era and thinking in past terms.

"I want to tell him: These threats do not contribute anything. They only cause difficulties and damage."

Regarding the U.S. proposal to station observers to replace the withdrawing UN forces, Dr Khalil said he did not quite understand why Israel was so strongly opposed to this proposal. "If Israel fears that the Soviets may return to the area through the back door by means of the observers force, then I want to appease you. We expelled the Soviets from Egypt and we will not allow a Soviet observer to step on Sinai soil."

The Egyptian prime minister pointed out that the U.S. proposal states that Israel and Egypt will have the right to approve the countries participating in the observers' force. "Israel knows this and thus its reservations are not quite understood," he said.

The Egyptian prime minister said he believed that the meeting between President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin in Haifa would help solve the disputed problems between the two countries and would contribute to the strengthening of peace.

DAYAN URGES REVIEW OF SOUTHERN LEBANON POLICY

TA311357 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 31 Aug 79 p 8 (Sabbath Supplement) TA

[By Arye Tzimuqi]

[Excerpt] "I did not speak against our military action in southern Lebanon. This is untrue. I allowed myself to inform the government of reactions from all over the world to this activity.

"This is my right and it is my duty as foreign minister." So spoke Moshe Dayan at a meeting of the ministerial autonomy committee in which he participated this week for the first time in a long time.

Dayan was surprised by the report which appeared in one of the papers that circles close to the prime minister and defense minister were angered with the remarks he made at the Cabinet meeting, and viewed this as an attack by him on the security issue. At the last Cabinet meeting, Dayan, as is his way, surprised the ministers when he informed them of the severe criticism that the world is leveling against Israel over the massive Israel Air Force bombings of southern Lebanon, bombings spreading death to civilians in Muslim villages and destroying their property. Dayan spoke of the nauseous descriptions portrayed on television in the United States and other countries, of pictures of thousands of refugees, women and children, old people and infants, fleeing their villages which are going up in flames. The media describe at length attacks on the civilian population and describe the Israeli bombings as if they were indiscriminate and carried out without an examination of the targets. He also spoke of repeated requests from leaders in the U.S. administration that the bombings be stopped.

In fact, leaders in the U.S. administration have informed the Israeli Government of the severity of their view of the heavy IDF bombing and shelling of villages in southern Lebanon. The Americans, who spoke to Israeli officials accusingly and with severity over these actions, said that the United States would not be able to come to terms with such acts, which were creating serious concern among the general public in their country.

Dayan himself did not say that he calls for a cessation of the military actions in southern Lebanon, but he did not economize on his serious criticism over the flaws in the Defense Ministry's and IDF's information systems and over the nature of the measures being adopted by the IDF in southern Lebanon.

Dayan also pointed to the warped picture that has been created in world public opinion, as if there is consideration between the IDF and Major Haddad.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman reacted to Dayan's remarks by justifying the IDF's actions in southern Lebanon as being essential. Weizman claimed that these actions justified themselves because their efficiency has been proved in that, thanks to them, many terrorist acts against Israel had been prevented.

The prime minister intervened in the short argument between the foreign minister and the defense minister saying: "Who can know how many Israeli lives have been saved by these IDF actions?" He, in fact, sided with Weizman, who again stressed that the IDF's function was to prevent the killing of Jews. Begin also promised to hold special deliberations in the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs on the issue of defense policy in southern Lebanon.

This meeting of the ministerial committee, which was to have taken place last Tuesday, was cancelled on Monday with Dayan's approval. The reason for its cancellation was Israeli press reportage of Dayan's remarks which, while not directed against the fact of military activity in southern Lebanon, were directed against aspects of its, especially in the public relations, political and tactical spheres. The cancellation was aimed at preventing unnecessary interpretations and to stress that there had been a change in the IDF's defense policy in southern Lebanon.

Even without that meeting it is clear that Dayan succeeded in achieving his aim. First, the defense establishment permitted the entry of journalists, especially members of the television networks for visits to the Christian and Shi'ite villages which had been seriously damaged by terrorist fire. It was difficult to blame the television networks which described the results of shelling by the IDF and the Falangists, because the PLO allowed them to film as they wished while the Israeli defense establishment prevented them from doing so, thus giving the terrorists a public relations advantage.

Dayan, like others--even those national leaders from the days of the Alinement government--does not reject military activity in southern Lebanon but, like them, he believes that it is against Israel's interests for an impression to be created that there is identification with Haddad's moves, whose "moral" and "value" concepts about behavior in time of war are not identical with Israel's and this should suffice an intelligent man. They also believe that no one doubts the need to provide aid to Haddad to enable thim to stand up to the terrorists, but it is possible and necessary to restrain him. They believe that it is important to inform and stress in our information that Israel takes pains to maintain the cease-fire, and that at all times it is prepared to respond to the appeals of international elements about maintaining the cease-fire, and that those who consistently violate it are none other than the PLO.

What Dayan wanted was that his criticism about various aspects of our involvement in southern Lebanon be heard to prompt a reexamination of our policy in that region. For this reason Dayan did not hesitate to retract his attack on security policy in southern Lebanon the next day, and he didn't mind agreeing to the postponement of the meeting of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs after he had achieved his aim.

There are those who say that Dayan launched his severe criticism of Israel's security policy in southern Lebanon because he, more than others, can feel the severity of the expected political struggles that we will be facing in the near future in the international arena.

KHOMEYNI ACCUSES KURDS OF WANTING TO SET UP COMMUNIST STATE

LD311214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0955 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Imam Khomeyni, in a speech addressed to different groups of people who gathered yesterday afternoon in Feyziyeh school in Qom, said that God's mercy precedes His wrath, but that we should not do something that might open the door of His wrath.

The imam said: The beginning of the word of God [the Koran] is compassionate and merciful, and the Koran frequently repeats these words. God is merciful to all His creatures and His mercy has led to the creation of His servants and the provisions for their life and well-being, as well as to the sending of the great prophets. God's mercy requires that He provide for the well-being of His servants in this world and the next. God has provided all the means for material and spiritual well-being. God's servants have come into being with the words compassionate and merciful, and with these words they continue their existence in this world and in the next. Therefore, the mercy of Almighty God precedes his wrath.

However, if people do not appreciate God Almighty's mercy and show disobedience and cause mischief and corruption, the gate of His mercy will be half-closed and the gate of His wrath will open wide. Beware of the possibility that the gate of mercy may become half closed and the gate of wrath may be forced wide open.

The exalted Prophet, may God's greetings be upon Him, was the Prophet of mercy. He treated people with mercy and it was his mercy that guided the people. He felt sorry for the people and was sorrowful for those who were in perdition.

However, when he discovered some roots which were causing corruption and felt that their corruption might corrupt the nation and, like the cancer cells, might spread to other parts of the society, he would open the gate of wrath. The Jews of Bani Qurayzah [a Jewish tribe slaughtered by Mohammad]--the same corrupt people whose progeny are the corrupt Zionists in our time--were ordered by the exalted Prophet, when he discovered that they were corrupt and caused corruption; to be decapitated, and that cancer cell was destroyed. The commander of the faithful, Ali, may God's peace be upon him, despite all his kindness and affection, discovered that the khawarej [the rejectionists who rose against him] were a corrupt and corrupting people. He drew his sword and put all of them to the sword, except for a few who managed to escape.

Therefore, at the time of mercy one should show mercy, but if some people do not deserve mercy, vengeance and wrath should be shown. When victory was achieved for our nation and the traitors and the criminals left the stage, we opened the door of our mercy to the nation and all the strata of society in a most complete form and dealt with them through mercy. Consequently, all were set free; the minds became free, the pens became free and political activities became free. All of them were set free, and we dealt with all of them with mercy. No revolution has shown the same mercy as our revolution. No revolution has shown the same mercy as our revolution. No revolution has treated the people and the traitors in the same way that our revolution has done. We gave all of them a free hand. Our government showed mercy to all. They gave freedom to the pens. It gave freedom to the press and the parties. It gave freedom to all groups. It opened the gate of freedom to all the people, the same people which were founded upon the mercy of Islam and the mercy of the Prophet of God.

But you have noticed that the traitors and the germs of corruption, who are cancerous cells, started to cause mischief and sedition. The nation wanted justice and Islam by giving its blood and wished to show mercy to all the people. But some people did not appreciate this mercy and started their conspiracies. If their conspiracies continue, the door of mercy will be closed or half closed, and the door of God's wrath will open. They should not do something which will cause the door of mercy to be closed. They should put aside their conspiracies. They should put aside their poisonous pens. They should put aside their non-Islamic activities.

It is the same mercy and the same leniency and kindness that has caused the calamity of Kordestan. The people have abused the chance and the mercy. They have abused freedom, which is God's bounty. The corrupt people, who have foreign links and who are traitors to the country, wish to drag Kordestan towards a communist regime. They want to banish Islam from Kordestan. Right now, they are busy with their evil propaganda. Right now, the pens from inside and outside are busy and are spreading evil propaganda.

On the one hand, they say that we wish to protect the Kurdish nation; on the other hand, they say that the government wants to suppress the Kurds. The question of the Kurds is not an issue; the question of communism is the issue. Our Kurdish nation is Muslim and is committed to Islam. A Muslim does not fight with another Muslim. These people want to drag our Kordestan toward perdition and toward the communist regime. The Kurdish nation should be awakened. The ulema of Kordestan should pay attention and report these germs of corruption. The Kurdish nation should know that these people do not believe in Islam. They regard Islam as contrary to their interests. They regard Islam as opposed to their masters. They do not want Kordestan to prosper. They wish to bring ruin to Kordestan so that they can drag it to perdition and take it away from Islam.

You Kurdish people: You should come to the rescue of your young people. Revered ulema of Kordestan should come to the rescue of the Kurdish people. They should come to the rescue of Islam. You festering roots [presumably members of the Kordestan Democratic Party] cannot achieve anything. You should leave the scene. We shall bury you. You were not worthy of guidance. Those who deceived our youth, who in the name of democracy and in the name of democrats wish to drag our country toward corruption and evil, should be suppressed. Our nation will suppress them. Don't do something that will open the door of wrath and close the door of mercy.

The army, the gendarmerie and the Revolution Guards are dutybound to have an understanding with each other and act in unison. If they don't act in harmony, they will be (?tried) they will be guilty. The army chiefs are dutybound to provide military means for our brother guards. They should now show any negligence and should arm them so that they can immediately uproot these festering roots. The nation should not give them [the enemies] any opportunity. Their leaders are not capable of guidance. They are worse than the Jews of Bani Qurayzah, and they should be executed. The whole of Kordestan--except for the few people who are leading them--will be safe. The door of God's mercy will be open for them.

All of them are our brothers. Our regard for our Kurdish brothers is more than for the rest of our brothers. Their well-being will be provided for. Their requirements and what they demand will be given them. Do not listen to the evil propaganda. Islam is affectionate toward you. The door of Islam's mercy is open to you. Capture these traitorous leaders and hand them in. Kurdish brothers, lay down your weapons and return to the embrace of Islam. Assist your army brothers and totally uproot these roots of corruption.

Islam is your shelter. Islam desires that which is good for you. These people who set fire to your harvests, who cause the death of your youth, who execute the youth who have gone to help with agriculture and to cleanse the area--these people are not human. They have a bestial nature. They are even worse than beasts. They wish to drag Kordestan toward destruction. May God save you and Kordestan from these germs of corruption.

With God's permission and God's command, we shall deal harshly with them and very soon shall suppress them. Mercy upon all the strata of our Kurdish brothers, and curses and wrath upon the corrupt leaders of that land. I beseech God almighty for the well-being and health of all the believers and I hope that God almighty will bestow his mercy upon all of them and will destroy all those who sow corruption.

God's greetings and blessings be upon you.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN KORDESTAN PROVINCE

Peace Talks Fail

NC311106 Paris AFP in English 1026 GMT 31 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Aug 31, (AFP)--The leader of Iran's outlawed Kordestan Democratic Party (KDP) today denied that the government had struck a deal with a delegation from the Kurdish stronghold of Mahabad.

KDP Secretary General Abdel Rahman Qasemlu said that peace talks in Tehran between government leaders and delegates from Mahabad city council had ended in failure. He rejected reports that the two sides signed an agreement on Wednesday allowing for the entry of the Iranian Army into Mahabad, but said the negotiations had shown that Kurds wanted a (?negotiated) settlement of the conflict.

Units of the 64th Army Division were still massed 25 kms (16 miles) north of the city, he said, adding that armed clashes in the region were continuing between Kurdish Peshmerga guerrillas and Revolutionary Guards.

The leader declared his support for peace proposals made by the number two in Iran's Shi'ite hierarchy, Ayatollah Kazem Shari'atmadari, who called for a ceasefire and renewed negotiations. He said they were a sound basis for a peaceful solution to the Kurdish crisis, although no settlement could be reached until the army withdrew from the Mahabad region and executions of Kurds were stopped.

Government Troops Seize Bastam

LD011240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Sept 79 LD

[Text] The army and guards stationed in Marivan moved in yesterday afternoon to recapture the Bastam post, which was being held by the attackers of the Kordestan Democratic Party and counterrevolutionaries. As a result of this assault by the army and guards corps, the occupiers were forced to retreat and the post was seized.

During the clash, two [as heard] people, Fu'ad Mostafa Soltani, a committee chairman, Jukiaran and Salavat Askari were killed,and one other was wounded.

Dr Mostafa Chamran, deputy prime minister, went to the post to investigate the situation. The occupiers, who fled, and the forces assisting them, numbering several thousand, who had been alerted to the presence of Dr Chamran at the post, encircled and attacked the post from four directions using heavy and light weapons. The members of the post stoutly defended themselves.

When the report on the attack by the assailants reached the Marivan garrison, marine rangers from Manjil and armored personnel from Hamadan stationed at the Marivan garrison moved in with adequate weapons to rescue the beleaguered people at the Bastam post. Air force Phantoms, too, proceeded to the site of the clash at 0115, breaking the sound barrier, and launched an attack. As a result, the encirclement was broken, and the attackers disappeared from the scene.

During this morning's clash, four of the assailants were killed and large quanitities of shoes and clothing were left behind, indicating the heavy losses they suffered. Regrettably, during the clash one person was martyred and four wounded from among the army and the guards. The wounded have been moved for medical treatment.

Last night, 10 of those who intended to launch a night attack on the Marivan garrison were arrested and jailed.

Insurgents Attack Saqqez Garrison

LD011712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, last night counterrevolutionary insurgents attacked the Saqqez garrison with 106-milimeter guns and 120-mm mortar launchers, but an air force Phantom immediately destroyed the raiders' positions by rocket fire. Three soldiers were martyred during this attack. No reports are available yet on casualties inflicted on the attackers, but it is being stated that a large quantity of arms were left behind by the assailants, and it is believed that they belong to those who were killed.

Feda'iyun Member Flees Detention

LD011934 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Mohammad Reza 'Askari, a member of the Feda'iyun Islam organization, who together with Ahmad Reza'i, another member of this organization, was detained as a hostages for 9 days by armed individuals of the defunct Demooratic Party [of Kordestan], fled his guards and arrived in Kermanshah today with the assistance of a minibus driver. Unfortunately, his co-struggler and colleague Ahmad Reza'i was shot while attempting to escape and was martyred.

Government Reportedly Warns Iraq

NC020814 Paris AFP in English 0751 GMT 2 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Sep 2 (AFP)--Iran has warned neighbouring Iraq against helping Iranian Kurdish rebels or allowing them to cross the frontier, the KEYHAN daily which supports Iran's Shi'ite Moslem leadership reported today.

Warning that such action was not in Iraq's interest, the paper said Iran has made its position known to Iraqi authorities through diplomatic channels.

The paper also quoted Iranian Interior Minister Hashem Sabbaghian as accusing Iraq of opening its frontiers to Kurdish insurgents and agents of the shah's regime, including the SAVAK political police.

However, diplomats in the Iraqi Embassy here denied the allegations, adding that they had received no protest from the Iranian Government. Fighting flared in northwest Iran near the border last month as Iranian authorities moved to put down Kurdish insurgents.

Interior Minister Comments

LD021130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hashem Sabbaghian, the minister of the interior, told our reporter by telephone that the current situation in the towns of Mahabad and Baneh is calm: [begin recording]

[Unidentified reporter] Could you tell us what is happening now in Kordestan?

[Answer] According to the latest reports received by the Ministry of Interior up to 1130, complete calm has been restored in the areas of Mahabad and Baneh. In an incident on the road between Jaldian and Naqadeh, near Doab, a gendarmerie automobile was attacked by members of the defunct Democratic Party of Kordestan. Six people were martyred and two injured. These were members of Javanmardan [paramilitary group] who work with the gendarmerie.

In sporadic shooting in the Saqqez area, two medical auxilliary personnel were martyred. Medical groups have been sent to Sanandaj. The hospital in Paveh needed some medicine, which has been sent to them, and receipt for the medicine has been confirmed. As we said last night, Bukan has been taken over by the army. They are carrying out mopping up operations and disarming people. A medical team was sent to the town of Mahabad as an experiment to see whether it could enter the town peacefully. Unfortunately, they could not and had to return. Therefore, there is no way we could reach Mahabad.

[Question] What is the situation in Mahabad at present?

[Answer] Just as before. That is, people are still inside the town and they have informed us that they are ready to welcome the army. But the Democratic Party is in position on the hills overlooking the town, and from that point of view the town is surrounded by the Democratic Party.

Radio Correspondent Explains Expulsion

LD021138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The situation in Mahabad is calm at present. The Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran [radio and television] correspondent reports:

The defunct Democratic Party last night issued an order for my expulsion from Mahabad; I left this morning. I am speaking now from Saqqez. When I asked the defunct Democratic Party for the reasons for my expulsion, I was told: Since controlling your actions in Mahabad demands manpower, and since we do not want to waste our energy guarding you, you should, therefore, leave. At any rate, I left Mahabad this morning and came to Saqqez via [name indistinct]. This afternoon I started towards Urumiyeh to inspect the position of the forces on the road between Mahabad and Urumiyeh. At about 2030 last night, armed groups stopped our car by firing shots and, after inspecting us, took the driver and me under escort to their military base in Mahabad barracks. There, I was warned by members of the Democratic Party to leave the town within 1 hour. They even [words indistinct] an armed guard, but when I was ready to leave the town their guard reminded the responsible official that traffic during the night in the town was dangerous and we might be shot at by armed groups. It was thus agreed that I should leave the town this morning.

What I can say about my observations in the town before leaving is the severe brainwashing of the youth by the Democratic Party. The government should be aware of this, because the manner of treatment of the armed Kurdish rebels by the army and Revolution Guards in order to enter Mahabad proves this point. [sentence as heard] Last night in Mahabad barracks, while terror ruled in the hearts of the people of Mahabad, groups of young Kurdish girls and boys, together with some of the political and military leaders, were performing a kind of dance. When I said that it was not time to dance, one or the members of the defunct Democratic Party said: I have gathered the young people together to foster their high spirits so that they will not worry about the war. If you talk to the armed personnel and ask them their ideas about killing their brothers [words indistinct] because they have all been fed from the same mental source.

When I asked them what, in the 6 months since the revolution, they had gained by the [words indistinct] by Ezeddin Hoseyni and Qasemlu, they did not answer. I asked them if they had gained anything from the plots of these two people except the death of large numbers of Kurdish brothers and other Persians, Turks and other young people around the country, they only nodded and [words indistinct] and said: We don't want to kill our brothers but what can we do. [passage indistinct] They will have to surrender in the end, and this war and fratricide will end. [Words indistinct], one of the [words indistinct] told me last night that the Democratic Party intends to confront the government in Mahabad so that many of the women and children of the town die. [passage indistinct]

Army, Guards Take Piranshahr

LD021720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] We now draw your attention to a report just given to us: According to a spokesman for the combined staff of the Islamic Army, the army and the Corps of Revolution Guards arrived victoriously at Piranshahr this evening. It is reported that they have mopped up the town, bases and the Kurdish Democratic Party's centers both in Piranshahr and its outskirts and up to the border. They then returned to their garrisons.

During the clashes, the army suffered one serious casualty and several slightly wounded soldiers. As for the counterrevolutionary forces and the aggressors, they have suffered very heavy casualties.

The spokesman then added: The army detachment sent from Miandow Ab to Mahabad has succeeded in destroying the positions of the counterrevolutionaries 20 km from Mahabad. The detachment is now advancing toward Mahabad. According to the spokesman, the detachment had the support of the air force and heavy artillery. According to the same spokesman, the detachment sent from Miandow Ab to Bukan has reached the outskirts of Bukan, having already crushed all resistance along the way. All the inhabitants of the villages along the routes, that is our Kurdish brothers and sisters, have enthusiastically expressed their solidarity with the Islamic Republic and their support for the army.

Atrocities Reported

LD021840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Now we draw your attention to the latest report by our correspondent, which reached us an hour ago. You will hear that the leaders of the defunct Democratic Party [of Kordestan], in their last-ditch struggles, are committing unspeakable crimes against our Kurdish brothers and how they aimlessly bombard villages and behead the inhabitants of the Kordestan villages. Pay attention to this regrettable report. [begin unidentified correspondent's recording]

Dear listeners, I am speaking to you from Urumiyeh. At this moment--2000 on 2 September--I am reporting to you the most important events in the region of Kordestan and Western Azarbayjan.

At 0630 today, 15 members of the Revolution Guards of Naqadeh were killed in Do'ab district, which is located between Jaldian and Naqadeh. Similarly four other Revolution Guards were severely injured. These guards were all local and belonged to the city of Naqadeh.

Similarly, a heavy battle took place at 1530 today between the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran Army and members of the defunct Democratic Party at Piazheh garrison. The battle lasted about 4 hours, and as a result one serviceman was martyred and two others injured. As yet we do not have accurate figures on the casualties inflicted on members of the Democratic Party, but according to reports that have reached us, after this battle the latter have disappeared.

Right now, heavy fighting is going on in the Amirabad region between Miandow Ab and Mahabad where army units and members of the Democratic Party have clashed. The fighting is continuing.

Similarly, today and last night in one of the rural areas in the outlying areas of Naqadeh, members of the Democratic Party attacked rural houses. They beheaded two inhabitants of the village and took one person hostage.

During the nights and days we were moving through this region, we observed that members of the Democratic Party every night bombard various points in this region with mortar and artillery fire, leaving casualties and extensive ruins behind.

The forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran Army occupied Bukan today, and the Kurdish village dwellers of Bukan and Miandow Ab declared their solidarity with the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is Mahdi Saber, correspondent of the group sent to the Kordestan and Western Azarbayjan region. [end recording]

KDP Attacks Piranshahr

LD021841 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Colonel Sadeq, commander of the 64th Division in Urumiyeh, told a PARS correspondent via telephone from Urumiyeh that a major battle took place between the army and members of the defunct Democratic Party of Kordestan in Piranshahr city and continued until 1700 today. In the fighting, six Islamic Revolution Guards are missing and three servicemen were injured. Members of the defunct Democratic Party of Kordestan began the attack on the Piranshahr garrison with mortar launchers and other heavy arms. This brought an immediate response from the servicemen, who attacked the positions where mortar launchers were located and inflicted heavy casualties.

15 Killed in Ambush

LD021924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A vehicle carrying 25 members of the mojahedin today was attacked from heights in the district of Do'ab by members of the defunct Democratic Party of Kordestan. As a result, 15 people were martyred and three others wounded. According to a report by a PARS correspondent from Naqadeh, as funerals for the martyrs were being conducted in the presence of a number of the Naqadeh people, a handgrenade exploded, injuring six inhabitants of this city. They are receiving treatment at the Naqadeh Red Lion and Sun Society hospital.

Khomeyni Statement

LD031036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The following message was issued today by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution, and was addressed to the great ulema and the courageous Muslim people of Kordestan:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, 3 September 1979. An urgent telegram, signed by 18 congregational imams with copies of 15 officials in Mahabad, was received today. The telegram expresses regret that I, out of malicious propaganda [tablighat-e su'] against the Kurds and the Sunnis, have declared a state of general mobilization.

Although I know that the great ulema in Mahabad and other cities are aware of the true nature of events, and that it is clear that the rebel leaders have either forged signatures or forced the ulema and congregational imams to sign the telegram, I nevertheless find it necessary again to inform the great ulema in Kordestan, the Kurish brothers and other classes that since these traitorous rebel leaders realize that they are defeated and know that they are hated by the Iranian nation, they have resorted to these vain disturbances.

Since the inception and the victory of the revolution, we have on various occasions declared that as far as Islam is concerned there is no distinction between Kurds, Turks, Pars, Baluchi, Arab, Lor or Turkmen; Islam embraces everyone, and the Islamic Republic observes the rights of all groups under Islamic justice. However, these announcements have not stopped the rebel leaders' treason and crimes against Iran, particularly in Kordestan. They have responded to peaceful plans with weapons obtained from foreign countries or by plundering. They have fiercely burned and beheaded our brothers who have been mobilized to protect our Kurdish brothers. They did not even show mercy toward our Kurdish brothers and those who went to Kordestan to aid in reconstruction, and thus executed them.

We tell these people that if we declared a general mobilization against the Kurds, then why after the mopping-up operations in various towns in Kordestan, like Naqadeh, Sanandaj and other towns, they were not treated like Muslim brothers? [sentence as heard] Why was it that our Kurdish brothers gave an enthusiastic welcome to our army, the Corps of Revolution Guards and other security forces and embraced them with open arms? Why was it necessary for us to send a group to the area to conduct mopping-up operations in order to meet the needs of our Sunni brethren and provide them with the necessary comfort?

Do you think that we regard our Sunni brothers as enemies? We have repeatedly announced that there is no difference between the Sunni and Shi'ite. Are we, who have decided to develop that region in the best possible manner and have already made initial preparations, the enemies of the Kurds? Or are those who have taken up arms, showing no mercy toward anyone or anything, the enemies? Are you supporters of the Kurds? If we declared a general mobilization, it was to support our Kurdish brothers and their liberation from the hands of the rebels. With the help of God Almighty, we shall soon eradicate their evil deeds and shall severely punish the traitorous leaders. We shall treat our Kurdish brothers, even former members of the now-defunct Kordestan Democratic Party, ina brotherly and just manner, if they return to the arms of the nation. Everybody shall enjoy the protection of Islam, and it shall remain so.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

Situation Calm in Naqadeh

LD031057 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports from Naqadeh at 1900 today [as heard] say that the situation in the town is calm; local guards are now in charge of the security of the town.

Seven Dissident Kurds Killed

LD031059 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent, following yesterday morning's incident at (Do'ab) pass which resulted in 15 people being martyred and 3 wounded, yesterday afternoon 8 members of the defunct Kurdish Democratic Party who had laid ambush at this place were surrounded by Javanmards. In the course of ensuing clashes, seven members of the defunct Kurdish Democratic Party were killed and another was wounded. Identity cards verifying membership in the party were later recovered from the bodies.

Baneh Operations Reportedly Successful

LD031138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, we draw your attention to the latest report sent by our correspondent on the situation in the town of Baneh. [begin recording]

Dear listeners, it is now about 1408 and I am here at Saqqez garrison in the office of the commander of the Sanandaj Division, Col Iraj Sepehri. I have asked him to describe the latest situation in Baneh as well as the military operations that are taking place in Kurdish villages in the area in order to fight the insurgents.

[Sepehri] I am Colonel Sepehri. Greetings to listeners. The latest situation that our Baneh detachment is facing after the clashes last night and today is that it has pushed back the insurgents with complete success. The airborne and artillery forces of the division and of the Hamadan Brigade have successfully advanced and are about to take control of Baneh. God willing, within the next hour or less, Baneh will be brought under control. [end recording]

Army Detachment Reaches Mahabad

LD031204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1130 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The combined chief of general staff, General Shakir, said in a telephone contact with the PARS NEWS AGENCY that according to Urumiyeh's 64th Army Division, a detachment from the division arrived at the gates of Mahabad at 1400 today.

Mahabad, Bukan, Baneh Captured

LD031618 Tehram Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The spokesman of the public relations department of the joint staff of the army, in a contact with the central news bureau, made the following announcement: The city of Mahabad is now in the hands of the army, and the army is in full control there. The town of Bukan is also completely under the army's control.

Another report that we received from Baneh at 1940 from correspondent Mirdamadi indicates that the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has entered Baneh and that the leaders of the defunct Democratic Party have fled from this city to Iraq. According to our correspondent's report, a column of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, together with the Revolution Guards, entered Baneh at 1820 today. Also, according to our correspondent's report, before the army arrived in this city, Abdur Rahman Qasemlu, secretary general of the defunct Democratic Party, and Ezzeddin Hoseyni and Jalal [passage indistinct] together with their collaborators fled from Baneh. According to the same report Dr Mostafa Chamran commanded the assault on Mahabad, which started from Saqqez. When it arrived, the army was faced with [passage indistinct]. At the moment, helicopters are flying over Baneh and the nearby mountains. According to our correspondent's report, the city is completely calm and the armed forces and the Revolution Guards, together with Takavaran, are searching for the remnants of the insurgents around the city of Baneh.

More on Mahabad Capture

LD031740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The units of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran at 1500 today successfully arrived in the city of Mahabad and were welcomed by the people of the city. We have a report from our correspondent:

This afternoon, the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran arrived in Mahabad. During the past few months Mahabad was inthe hands of the members of the defunct Democratic Party, and this matter seemed like a puzzle and a mysterious problem, but today this city fell to the armed forces. At 0900 today the armed forces left for Mahabad, and we who accompanied the armed forces every step from the Naqadeh crossroad to the city of Mahabad managed to enter the city of Mahabad at 1730 this afternoon. The members of the Democratic Party had planted mines on most parts of the asphalt road between Naqadeh and Mahabad. As a result, army trucks and personnel carriers were forced to make use of the surrounding deserts, and this reduced the speed of progress of the forces to a considerable degree.

Today, planes and helicopters were also used in the military operations. The members of the Democratic Party shot at them a few times, but no accidents took place. The members of the Democratic Party in the last moments, before leaving the city of Mahabad, set fire to the barracks in Mahabad, but a great number of weapons fell into the hands of the army. Today in the battle which took place between the armed forces and the members of the Democratic Party, fortunately no damages or casualities were suffered by the people who live in the city of Mahabad, and most of the clashes were in the mountain regions. According to the information which the commander of the army operations gave us at the last moment, none of the members of the armed forces were killed or injured, but the members of the Democratic Party suffered one casualty in the mountainous region.

Army's Entry in Baneh

LD031842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran arrived in the city of Baneh amid the welcome of the people, while the leaders and the members of the defunct Democratic Party fled the city. We have received a report on this matter which you will now hear.

[Unidentified correspondent] I am sending you this report from the city of Baneh. One army column, accompanied by the Revolution Guards, arrived Baneh at 1830 this afternoon and were welcomed by a group of the inhabitants of this city. The command of the operations of the armed forces and the Revolution Guards for entering the city of Baneh was in the hands of Mostafa Chamran, deputy prime minister in charge of revolutionary affairs. As the armed forces and the Revolution Guards arrived in Baneh, no noticeable clashes were taking place. Only a few shots were fired by the remnants of the insurgents and a few people who were left from the members of the defunct Democratic Party. Before the arrival of the army and the Revolution Guards to the city of Baneh, Abdur-Rahman Qasemlu, secretary general of the defunct Democratic Party; fled from Baneh, and Ezzeddin Hoseyni and his brother Jalal Hoseyni and their followers who were staying in Baneh for sometime have been scattered.

Army Chief Comments

ID032004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 79 ID

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the chief of the general staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In his exalted name. Brave soldiers of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, valiant Revolution Guards: Now that, because of your valiant efforts and your self-sacrifice, the cities in the west of the country are being cleansed one after another from the presence of alien elements and the stooges of imperialism, and now that our Muslim Kurdish compatriots are being released from the weight of their oppression and imposition; it is appropriate for you, the soldiers and Guards of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, to give priority to healing the wounds of these oppressed compatriots. You should also try to put an end to the problems that have come about because of the activities of counterrevolutionaries and provide for the needs of the people of this region.

It is evident that the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with a deep understanding of its national and religious duties, will, at this critical stage of the destiny of our beloved country, not fail to perform its duties in protecting the territorial integrity of Iran, and achieving the goals of the glorious Islamic revolution of Iran, and will do its utmost in the service of the dear compatriots, especially the Kurdish Muslim brothers and sisters, who have been, until now, subjected to the onslaught of alien and counter-revolutionary elements.

[Signed] Major General Shakir, chief of the General Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Revolution Guards Corps Statement

ID040854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 4 Sep 79 ID

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the operations staff of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the western region.

In the name of God: Dear brothers and compatriots, once again in accordance with God's law, the wrong disappeared when the right arrived. According to the report received from the operation front of the Revolution Guards Corps in Mahabad, the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, at about 1300 yesterday, while the enemy forces were pouring out fire from all sides, penetrated the first rank of the enemy's front and arrived in Mahabad and are now marching toward the city center and sensitive points.

In the clashes, five brothers were injured: One revolution guard, one noncommissioned officer and three soldiers. The enemy forces retreated at a time when they were using a variety of light arms and heavy arms; the city has been captured by the forces of the Revolution Guards Corps and the Islamic Republic's Army.

It should be pointed out to the dear brothers and sisters that the army and Revolution Guards Corps forces never intend ruin and fratricide and are only trying to cleanse the city of the counterrevolutionary forces and defend the country's borders. It is the duty of you, the Muslim Kurdish brothers and sisters, to build a calm and Islamic environment by your all-round cooperation. It is natural that every counterrevolutionary movement will be crushed in the present circumstances and that the counterrevolution will not be afforded the opportunity for sabotage.

PRIME MINISTER BAZARGAN OFFERS TO RESIGN

LD012340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1708 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Speech by Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan to the nation--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Dear listeners (?peace be upon you). It has been some time, maybe a month or (?maybe) less since I have spoken to you. Well, during this time, there have been [words indistinct] and the reason that I have not troubled you and have not sent my television messages which used to take place almost every fortnight is that this time the matter which I have to speak about is such that it caused me to hesitate. Usually, I used to speak about the workers and addressed the workers, the ladies, the employees and the (?compatriots). But this time, the matter which I have to discuss has a bearing on the government council and on my own person which means defending the government and defending myself. As for defending myself, it may be inevitable to [words indistinct] or, God forbid, attack others which is the worst and most reprehensible form of defense. [sentence indistinct] As we see it, for some time a flood of criticisms, censures and accusations has been leveled against the government. [passage indistinct]

It is better that only one person is victimized, accused, given a bad name and blamed, instead of the (?plurality), the system and the revolution being harmed or blemished. However, excessive demands, approaches and questioning have been made on the telephones which have been placed at the Prime Ministry. The people's views, questions and thoughts have been recorded, summarized and communicated to the ministers. As a result I see that a great deal is demanded. Therefore, it would seem discourteous and impertinent not to pay attention to the wishes, thoughts and remarks of the people. Silence regarding these criticisms, censures and accusations, when they reach such lengths, can be regarded as tantamount to acceptance of blame. If it only involved oneself or individuals, it would not have been such a difficult matter, but when it means that the government of a country is recognized as blameworthy, good-for-nothing and infamous, this has a damaging effect on the duty and program of the government, and is therefore harmful to the nation and the revolution. Hence, one's duty requires that this (?vicious circle) should be removed. When a physician makes a wrong diagnosis of the illness of the patient, well, it is obvious that the treatment will go wrong from the start. When the patient has a heart disease but the diagnosis is for stomach ailment, then not only the treatment will not succeed, but it could kill the patient.

Hence; here is an issue for the country which should be diagnosed as to where the blame and the fault lies. All the foregoing requires that whatever issues relate to the government should, of course, be clarified and (?whatever relates) to other persons and the newspaper articles should be clarified. It was therefore a duty for me to speak.

Of course, criticism, objections and accusations have always existed everywhere in the world, especially in countries which enjoy freedom of speech and press and which are not dictatorships. And (?these are valued) by this government. Previously, the counterrevolutionaries and our enemies; the lackeys and enemies with foreign connections were the ones who voiced criticisms and objections. Now that they have been (silenced)--of course outwardly, for inwardly they exist and are active too--their legacy and actions have now been adopted by the people who are friends and supporters. These people are carrying on the same (?practice). Of course we have friends. I am happy for it, for even if we have not achieved anything positive or rendered a service, at least, thanks to our mistakes, errors and faults; a unity of word has emerged among the revolution's supporters (?and is being observed). And then by virtue of the saying: The best of deeds is the one which is the most (?difficult), this situation of bitterness, sharpness and swiftness that has come about enhances the virtue and reward of our acts before God. For this reason, I am very glad that [word indistinct] in the negative creates a form of unity in purpose.

Now what are the criticisms, objections and accusations? I would like to refer to them briefly: The most important of all [words indistinct] is this regrettable and sad incident in Paveh. This has brought about a category of objections and questionings. One other criticism that is very much repeated, which existed at the outset but which has greatly increased recently, is that the government lacks decisiveness. The third criticism is that the government is not revolutionary and does not act in a revolutionary manner. Some people say that the government has done nothing and is doing nothing. Well (?this is not so). Some people add to this that not only is the government not doing anything but that what it is doing and has done is bad. Now, in view of these points, I would like to (?say a few words) in accordance with what is the requirement of duty and to state the truth to the extent that it causes no harm to the essential aim: The revolution and this movement and system. Of course I will do so with utmost brevity, bearing in mind that I will not mention names and persons.

I should begin by saying that if the need arose to complain about a system, an act or an operation, it would not mean that the person committing the act is guilty or that I have anything against him. It is only a reflection of the condition and situation itself. For all we know, he might have had good intentions and intended to serve the country. [passage indistinct]. It saddened everybody, including the government, to the same extent, if not more. Peace and salvation to the martyrs.

I will now give you a detailed account of every stage in recent events. I will start with the last one which occured on Saturday; 18 August, at 1500 when the Imam's message was broadcast by the radio and exploded like an atomic bomb which covers a whole country under its mushroom cloud. This statement caused a great deal of excitement among the people and gave all the people, particularly the peasants, a new life, a new spirit.

Following that announcement, that explosion, people came to us and vclunteered [reference to the general mobilization ordered by Khomeyni] and people were ready to give everything they possessed for the cause. I will now turn to the first point.

On Sunday or Monday, 13 or 14 August, we were informed that barriers were being constructed by the Kurds in Paveh for certain reasons. The information came from the gendarmerie company in Paveh which was the only armed force there. It was commanded by 3d Lieutenant Hasan Yusefi, who was later promoted to second lieutenant because he resisted and did not surrender. He had been injured but had refused to go to the hospital and had succeeded. Therefore, his promotion was proposed and approved.

The other point is that on Tuesday, 14 August, together with Dr Mostafa Chamran, who is the deputy prime minister for revolution affairs, we discussed the situation and he found it necessary to go to the location together with General Fallahi, the commander in chief of the army. At that time General Fallahi went to Sistan va Baluchestan province, and later to the 64th division of Urumiyeh. [passage indistinct] I mention these names because I want these names that are like stars to be written in the history of Iran. Since no one else seems to show any gratitude for what they have done, I want to name them.

Therefore, they agreed to meet at the airport, and Dr Chamran and Mr Sharif, the commander in charge of Revolution Guards operations, went to Kermanshah on Wednesday afternoon, because those regions are controlled by the division stationed in Kermanshah. During this time, we were in constant tough with the gendarmerie, the headquarters and the division in Kermanshah, and I think the air link had been formed with the division in Kermanshah, and They went to Kermanshah to inspect the situation on Wednesday, and to arrange for help and armed units to be sent there. On Thursday, they landed by helicopter under fire in the besieged area. The rebel Kurds had taken positions on the rooftops and in the mountains all around Paveh. Paveh is shaped like a funnel with mountains overlooking the town. The gendarmerie were isolated under the siege. It was under these circumstances that the deputy prime minister for revolution affairs and the commander of operations for the Corps of the Revolution Guards penetrated the siege, despite all the dangers involved. It is up to you to judge how this task was achieved. This was on Thursday [word indistinct] subsequently, a reconnaissance plane was sent to the area. However, it crashed because of a technical problem. A helicopter regularly carrying necessary equipment to the area (?also crashed). This occurred as the siege became more intense, with the surrounding mountains coming under the control of foreign (?advisers) and counterrevolutionaries.

On Friday morning, I think it was from Kermanshah that armored forces were dispatched to the area in order to help those under siege in Paveh and the gendarmerie garrison. However, they were stopped in Ravansar by the aggressors. Friday was our worst day; the situation was very chaotic. The helicopters had great difficulties in reaching the area since they were were under fire and faced with destruction. Also, they did not have any place to land [words indistinct].

(?During this period), the Ministerial Security Commission, which normally meets once a week at the office of the prime minister, vitually met every day and sometimes twice a day. This commission comprises the ministers of interior, foreign affairs, a number of other cabinet ministers as well as the chiefs of army staff, gendarmerie and the chief of police [words indistinct].

On Friday evening, two Phantom fighters flew to the area on a reconnaissance mission from the Hamadan base. [passage indistinct] At any rate, this was an extremely dark and bad night for us. [passage indistinct] Those listening to and hearing my speech had no idea what was passing through our minds and hearts. When I returned home from the palace after making the speech, I was informed by telephone that the Phantoms sent to the Paveh heights had reduced the fighting.

The unfortunate problem this government is encountering is that whenever something unpleasant happens, whenever a masked individual armed with an automatic rifle confiscates someone's house and creates difficulties for a family, people complain about the government, people curse the government; they blame the government for having failed to stop this individual. However, when these very people used to oppose us, both in action and words, then the government was not being taken seriously [sentence as heard]. Prices go up; prices come down; there is recession; there is unemployment; whatever happens, when it is negative, there is only one source responsible, and that is the government. But when something positive is done, then a thousand people take credit for it. This is the situation the government is facing.

Now, to summarize: To start with, there has been no (?deliberate) negligence; on the contrary, every effort, attempt and care has been taken by this government and the army commanders. Indeed, this is the most unjust and unfair accusation which could be levelled against anyone. This government has been subjected to all kinds of obstructions, vexations, meddling; I do not wish to name anyone now. What I am saying is why do they insist on finding someone to blame, or blame the government? Why do they fail to appreciate the magnitude of the situation?

You must remember that you staged the greatest revolution in world history. One should be prepared to pay a price for what one has done. I have already said this--one cannot expect to have a revolution without paying for it. The fact is that a system has been toppled. Say, a surgeon carries out an operation, removing a tiny tumor. Can you imagine how much suffering is involved as a result of this operation? The whole body and all its organs are affected by this operation. Now, after 2,500 years a surgical operation has taken place in this country. Why should you continue blaming this person or that one? It is you yourselves who are to blame; it is you who take credit or suffer the consequences. This is inherent in the revolution; inherent in the rapid pace of victory. One must expect unemployment, high prices, attacks and, say, anarchy. These things are inevitable.

Why do you think I referred to [word indistinct] verse [in the Koran] in my second speech? Instead of urging each other to be patient, resilient, kind, magnanimous and friendly so that we might be able to achieve our goal, everyone is complaining; everyone is protesting, everyone is insulting, accusing. Only those who have resorted to deception must be blamed. We declared from the very beginning what we are. My life, my ideas, my thoughts and my methods were not unknown to anyone. Everybody knew them; I pursued them accordingly. Furthermore, every other week I sincerely kept presenting the problems. Consequently, I owe nothing to anyone. I have not deceived anyone; I said what I would do and that is precisely what I did. As for being decisive and revolutionary, we have managed to be just that as much as possible. They object that our snail's pace resulted in the deaths of their children in Paveh. All right, we are a tortoise; we said so from the very beginning; we wish to operate in a regular manner; we wish to be methodical, systematic and objective. The fact is, no tortoise can turn into a snake. However, when this very tortoise is fighting a snake, it will break its back, while the snake is desperately trying to fight back; but it dies.

I have never claimed, nor will I ever claim, that those appointed ministers, directors, governors general or ambassadors are blameless. I stated the very first day in my speech in [Tehran] university that people must not expect us to have totally faultless individuals. I repeat and confess that there are shortcomings and problems. But what can I do? I could not find better qualified individuals. Therefore, you must not object. Let me give you an example. After some study, investigation and thinking we found General Shaker [the combined chief of staff]. He proved to be very good and got on with his job. But suddenly torrents of protests and complaints began to pour in.

There was an article in one of the revolutionary papers, and I do not mean a paper working for our enemies; I am not referring to AYANDEGAN, accusing the government of treason, of sabotage. The paper's objection was that the government had appointed an individual who had been rejected by the late General Qarani. This is the very same Qarani who formerly was accused of being an agent for the intelligence service. Now he has suddenly turned into a (?saint) [words indistinct].

At any rate, we are not saying that we are not making any mistakes; the question is: What is on your mind? Say you are right; the point is that all these complaints, criticisms, accusations--all these efforts--result in a poisonous atmosphere and, to say the least, create doubts among the nation which ought to be moving towards establishing an Islamic republic in unison. These things are detrimental to the people and the revolution. Can you think of greater treason? Is there a more counterrevolutionary action than this? To hell with the government and me; this is not the point at all.

Criticism is permitted in a democratic government, in a free government and in Islam. But when is this criticism to be exercised? In normal circumstances. (?Say) that a government or a party has spread propaganda for itself, has given promises to do this and that that and the other thing and to build a garden of paradise, and now it has come into power and is unable to do so or does not do so. Well, the newspapers and the news agencies say that this government has not kept the promise it made during the election, or that this government has become a minority government and thus it should fall or submit its resignation. Well as far as we are concerned there is no question of resignation or downfall. We are not holding on to the seat of power with both hands. When did we say that we wished to come into power? When did we say that we would turn the country into a garden of Eden? We have always been ready to resign, and we have said so many times. At the very outset of these troubles I sent a private and direct letter to the imam to the effect that here is my resignation, feely given, at the imam's disposal.

Thank God, there are plenty of volunteers, thank God there are plenty of competent and revolutionary souls. Thank God there are plenty of decisive people and these people are ready, too. Well, let us find them and make use of them. What (?has it to do with us)? He has the authority to do so. When it happens we will be more than pleased. The day the imam says goodbye to me will be like a second wedding day. It will only bring us comfort. What (?kind of question) is it when you say that we should offer our resignation? We have given our resignation. We have left nothing else.

Instead of poisoning public opinion and talking to the Council of (?Experts), and when the party issues a statement [words indistinct] especially to the effect that the government is blameworthy--and perhaps I may be blameworthy and am the one to blame--[words indistinct]. Instead of this, why do you not go and ask the imam to relieve us of this burden? This is the reasonable thing to do.

It is not reasonable to say that the government is blameworthy, that the government is weak, that it is not decisive and that the government is this and that. But for as long as this government or any other government is in power, this government is in your service--it is your instrument. It is your responsibility to strengthen this government. Only the enemy would want the government to be weak.

What we need is coordination. If you want to oppose us, then ask the imam to come to Tehran. All our affairs are in his hand, at his own command, including the powers of dismissal, appointment, decisionmaking, issuing orders--everything. (?Let us bring) other individuals who may be devisive--individuals who will act in a revolutionary and correct way, who will act in accordance with your liking. Let it be you, yourselves. What value has this Prime Ministry, this government, this chairmanship by which the [words indistinct] a junior who is dependent on the senior, and what gratification will this bring to us?

Of course, for all these things that I have said and the details what I have given, for these I greatly apologize to the listeners and viewers. I did not want to discomfort you. I did not want to pour my heart out. You, yourselves, wished that I, personally, as always, would put the facts and realities truly and sincerely before you. For ultimately it is the nation and the people who have accomplished this revolution. It is for you to see the facts and realities. And it is for you to seek the remedy. What I said was for the sake of the nation, the revolution and God, I rely on God and I am confident while relying on the Koranic verse of [words indistinct].

God be with you.

FOREIGN MINISTER YAZDI COMMENTS ON NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD311454 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1008 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In reply to a question about his opinion of the genuineness of the nonalined countries, Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, Iranian minister of foreign affairs, who was giving an exclusive interview to a PARS NEWS AGENCY delegation, said:

The fact that several countries could become real members of the nonalined countries' movement needs to be studied. When we speak of genuine nonalined countries, this means that those countries, in their foreign policies, are moving independently of commitment to the superpowers.

He added: There are certain countries which, in their foreign policies, move in coordination with the policy of one of the superpowers; this cannot be the basis for the policy of a nonalined country. However, Iran is a country which will act independently and without being dependent in this context. Yazdi went on: This is nothing new for Iran, since past historical personalities pursued this policy, among whom one should include Amir Kabir [Naseruddin Shah's prime minister in the latter part of the 19th century]--his policy was always based on nondependence on the big powers.

Continuing, Dr Yazdi said: The best policy which has traditionally existed in our society in relation to foreign countries is the selfsame nondependence and nonalinement. Therefore, whenever we were able in the past to adopt this policy, we always enjoyed deserved prestige on the international arena and were able to safeguard our country's independence; whereas, on the other hand, whenever we wished to make our foreign policy dependent on other foreign countries, misfortune and suffering began to descend on our nation.

The foreign minister went on: In the era of the late Dr Mossadeq, this selfsame policy of nondependence, positive neutralism or the policy of negative balance constituted the foundation of our foreign policy. However, with the 1953 coup d'etat, which was executed by the Americans, Iran was diverted from pursuing the policy of neutrality. He added: Now that the Iranian revolution has triumphed, it is natural for us to return to the genuine policy which has taken root in our country, a policy which tallies with our country's strategic and geographical position and with our national issues which have roots in Islam, since Islam, too, has roots which are based on noncommitment to the big powers.

Pertaining to Iran's importance and role in this conference, the foreign minister said: Iran's role is, above all, to make known to the world peoples the prestige of Iran's epoch-making revolution. He also said: Iran's presence in this movement and in this conference could neutralize the role of certain so-called nonalined countries and the designs which such countries harbor and wish to put into effect in the name of nonalined countries, and could give voice to the augment genuine philosophy and the aims of the genuine nonalined countries.

Dr Yazdi added: The struggle against imperialism, if conducted in a solitary manner lacking the necessary degree of coordination, will meet defeat. One of the dimensions of imperialism is political hegemony, while another is economic hegemony and a third dimension is cultural hegemony. The political dimension has up to now been more a matter of interest at nonalined conferences. In recent years, however, it has been imperialism's economic hegemony which has been most discussed and paid attention to by the nonalined countries. For this reason, we shall draw the attention of the Havana conference to the fact that one cannot fight against imperialist hegemony unless one neutralizes imperialism's cultural hegemony.

Pertaining to the fact that a great many of the countries participating in the nonalined movement are Muslims and that one can make use of this power and position in order to struggle against the world influence of Zionism and imperialism, the Iranian foreign minister said: Our participation in the nonalined group is a powerful position from which we can make known to the world peoples the justice of the Iranian Islamic revolution and to show our real face to the world. He added: At this conference, some 1,200 representatives of the mass media from all over the world will be participating, and this will give us an opportunity to make known to them Iran's revolution. Dr Yazdi also said: It is axiomatic that Zionism, with all its power and might, wants to portray the effects of our revolution in an unpleasant light,,and by conveying false and baseless reports, by not publishing certain news, by falsifying the facts and censorship, by magnifying certain reports which are not all that important, by exaggerating certain problems faced by our revolution and also deviations engaged in by certain people within Iran, it wishes to negate the inspiring effect of Iran's Islamic revolution. Thus, Iran's active participation in this conference, apart from its multifarious aspects, is in itself considered a form of effective struggle against Zionism on a world scale.

KDP SENDS MESSAGE TO NONALINED CONFERENCE APPEALING FOR SUPPORT

NC311306 Paris AFP in English 1253 GMT 31 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 31, (AFP)--Iran's outlawed Kordestan Democratic Party (KDP) today sent a message to the non-aligned conference in Cuba appealing for support.

The message said the Kurds had helped overthrow the shah but that the new revolutionary regime had failed to keep its commitments, had sent troops to annihilate the Kurds and was "propagandizing an illiterate people to make Shia and Sunni Muslims confront each other".

DPA CITES INDUSTRIES MINISTER ON LINKS WITH KRUPP

LD311518 Hamburg DPA in German 1131 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--Iran has no intention of changing in any form its existing links with Krupp GMBH of Essen. This was stated today by Iranian Industries and Mines Minister Mahmud Ahmadzadeh-Herawi in a DPA interview.

At the same time, the minister rejected as "completely false" a report in the Tehran TIMES that the agreement on Iran's participation in Krupp will be completely reexamined. Ahmadzadeh-Herawi added that his country's engagement with Krupp will continue after the planned parliamentary election and the formation of a new government. Since 1976, Iran has had a 25.01 percent share in Krupp.

According to the minister, Iranian industry is now working at between 79 percent and 80 percent of its capacity. There are still difficulties with supplies of raw materials from abroad, such as in the engineering industry and in petrochemicals. There are also still some difficulties in certain firms with the labor force, who not always want to obey the management's instructions.

NIOC CHAIRMAN ON U.S. CRITICISM, OIL COMPANY CONTRACTS

LD032239 Tehran in English to Europe 1900 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The managing director of the National Iranian Oil Company, Hasan Nazih, in an interview with ASSOCIATED PRESS, said if the legislative bodies of the United States keep on their criticism of the sale of the American refined oil products (?to) Iran, pressures might compel Iran to revise its oil contracts with the American companies. Nazih said Iran may cancel the deal and return to the United States two 50,000-ton oil tankers which carry kerosene and heavy oil products. Nazih called (?as unimportant) the purchase of 1.5 million barrels and said this figure is only one-hundredth of Iran's oil exports to the United States.

NIOC chief cautioned the American critics by saying that if they do not stop magnifying the issue, this might affect contracts between Iran and eight American companies, finally leading to a decrease of Iranian oil exports to the United States. [passage indistinct] Nazih said the oil production level in Iran is now 3.8 million barrels a day. Nazih further said Iran is not facing any labor issue in the oil industry.

RAILWAY BRIDGE IN KHUZESTAN REPORTEDLY DESTROYED

JN030908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 3 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 3 September--Unknown persons have destroyed a railway bridge between Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] and Abadan in Arabistan on the night before last.

This was reported today by the newspaper KEYHAN, which says that the incident occurred between the stations at Hamid and Hoseyniyeh, 80 kms northeast of Al-Muhammarah. KEYHAN says this is the fourth incident of its kind in Arabistan since last June.

RURAL RESIDENTS RECEIVE MILITARY TRAINING

GF030745 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 2 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The Voice of Islamic Revolution Guards in the city of Mamasani has launched a comprehensive program for military training of rural citizens of this township. The goal of implementing this program is to prepare the citizens and to introduce them to the central cadre of the Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards so that their military knowhow might be utilized in times of emergency.

Jahrom Military Training

GF030750 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 2 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The Islamic Republic Party for the city of Jahrom has arranged a 15-day alpinist training program for the youth of this city for the purpose of providing introductory military training. All applicants must report for registration to the office of the Islamic Republic in Jahrom within the next 2 days.

REVOLUTION GUARDS CONFISCATE AMMUNITION 2 SEP IN KAZERUN

GF030755 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 2 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards in Kazerun seized 7,500 kilos of pellet cartridges from a private vehicle with Shiraz registration plates. According to reports from our correspondent, the owner of the cartridges and the confiscated boxes of cartridges have been sent to the prosecutor's office of the Islamic revolution in the city of Kazerun.

FORMER KHOMEYN OFFICIAL EXECUTED 3 SEP

LD030856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0635 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent in Khomeyn, the town's Islamic Revolution Court resumed its work a few days ago after being closed for a few months. Some former officials were tried. They were charged with murder and torture before the victory of the revolution. The court met at 1000 on 2 September and began its deliberation after hearing the defense. One former official, Majidifar, was sentenced to death for having attacked the Imam Hoseyn Mosque, resulting in the death of a man named Ebrahim Shams. The sentence was carried out at 0200 this morning.

Another person, Qodratollah Jadidi, charged with the murder of a man called Ahmad Bamian, was released after serving 6 months in jail.

HEALTH MINISTRY REPORTS CASES OF CHOLERA

LD030900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0635 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the Ministry of Health and Welfare:

Dear Tehran citizens, certain cases of cholera have been observed in Tehran recently. The ministry, therefore, urges all of you to observe individual hygiene more than ever before and avoid raw fruits and vegetables unless they are thoroughly disinfected.

AFGHANISTAN

REBELS INCREASE PRESSURE ON PROVINCES AROUND KABUL

BK311557 Hong Kong AFP in English 1529 GMT 31 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 31 Aug (AFP)--Muslim rebels have increased their pressure on Afghanistan's Marxist regime with more fighting reported in the provinces around the capital Kabul.

PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL (PPI) NEWS AGENCY has reported that reinforcements had to be airlifted from Kabul to Nangarhar, Lowgar, Maydan and Parwan Provinces "to stabilise the situation in the areas."

According to the latest reports from Afghanistan, the agency said, "mujahidin" (Muslim warriors) control most of the Oruzgan and Laghman Provinces after inflicting heavy losses on government troops who had to withdraw from many places.

In Oruzgan, the isolated garrison at Tarin Kowt has come under great pressure from the "mujahidin," and in Laghman, Afghan Air Force had to resort to indiscriminate bombing in some areas, PPI reported.

EIGHT SOVIET ADVISERS REPORTEDLY EXECUTED

JN011912 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Sep 79 JN

[Text] (Abdul Qayyum), spokesman for the Afghan Islamic Society [al-jam'iyah al-islamiyah al-afghaniyah] said that the Afghan city of (Jamb) has been liberated from elements hired by the Taraki government. The cleansing operation lasted 6 days, during which 150 members of the ruling party in Afghanistan were killed. Eight Soviet advisers were captured. They were commanding the armed forces of the Taraki regime in the said area. They have been executed.

INSURGENTS CLAIM SUCCESSES IN PAKTIA PROVINCE

BK020943 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 2 Sep 79 BK

[Text] PPI [PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL] says opponents of the government in Afghanistan have now gained control over the town of (Pancheel) in (Jachee Maidan and Paigam) areas of Paktia Province. The news agency says that the insurgents launched attacks on Davamandi in Paktia and captured large quantities of arms and ammunition and are maintaining heavy pressure on the besieged government troops. Several government troops have joined the insurgent forces.

The news agency also disclosed that the insurgents have cut the Kabul-Mazar-i-Sharif highway.

TARAKI DEPARTS FOR HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT VIA MOSCOW

GF020700 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 1 Sep 79 GF

[Excerpts] The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], departed for the Republic of Cuba this morning to attend the summit conference of the nonalined nations to be held in Havana.

The talented leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, was met at Kabul International Airport with great enthusiasm and excitement by the members of the Politburo and the Central Committee of the PDPA, members of the Revolutionary Council and Cabinet members, a number of senior officers of the Afghanistan People's Armed Forces, high-ranking government officials and the leading delegates of Afghanistan's Khalqi organizations.

The motorcade of the great teacher of the people, Nur Mohammad Taraki, escorted by a number of motorcyclists, arrived at Kabul International Airport at 1005. When he stepped out, our beloved leader was met by Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA and prime minister; Aslan Watanjar, minister of interior; and Lt Col Mohammad Ya'qub, chief of the secretariat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and chief of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The BAKHTAR correspondent says that the special aircraft carrying the beloved and great leader of the people of Afghanistan and his entourage left Kabul International Airport for Cuba this morning at 1040.

Several government delegations and members of the press are accompanying the beloved leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, on his trip to Havana.

According to reports, the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, arrived in Moscow this afternoon on his way to Havana, capital of the Republic of Cuba. The special aircraft carrying the great leader of the people of Afghanistan landed at [name indistinct] airport about 1730 Afghanistan time.

According to another report, the aircraft carrying our great and beloved leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki, arrived at Tashkent airport about 1200 Afghanistan time.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT

BK010536 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 1 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpt] Bangladesh believes that all members of the nonalined movement will strictly adhere to the principle of nonalinement so that the movement gets a further momentum. This was stated by President Ziaur Rahman before leaving Dacca this morning for Havana to lead the Bangladesh delegation at the nonalined summit beginning on Monday.

PAKISTAN

PRESIDENT LEAVES KARACHI FOR HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT

BK010128 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 1 Sep 79 BK

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Karachi this morning for Havana to attend the nonalined nations summit conference which is to open on Monday.

CHIEF JUSTICE ACTING PRESIDENT DURING HAQ'S ABSENCE

BK011554 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Mr Justice Anwarul Haq took the oath as acting president in Rawalpindi this morning. He will discharge responsibility of acting president during the president's visit abroad.

Deputy chief of army staff Lt Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan will discharge the responsibility of chief martial law administrator during Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq's absence from the country.